The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,629.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 6
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

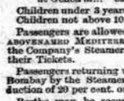
First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,939 tons, 300 H. P., Commander Grayson Bayns, will be despatched on the 30th August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	30	Leave Galle	6
„ Carwar	31	„ Negapatam	9
	Sept.	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Mangalore	1	„ Madras	13
„ Cannanore	2	„ Coconada	15
„ Calicut	2	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Cochin	3	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Tuticorin	4	„ Saugor Point	19
„ Colombo	5	Arrive Calcutta	19

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Bangalore, and proceed from there by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

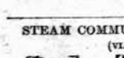
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 27th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero ..... 2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ..... 2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco ..... 2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino ..... 2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£20	£15	£7	
„ Suez	36	25	8	Including Wines.
„ Port Said	38	24	9	
„ Alexandria	39	32	9-10	
„ Messina	45	32	12	
„ Naples	47	33½	13	
„ Leghorn	50	34	14	
„ Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35½	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

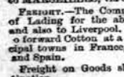
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILLA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET and PHILS will DESPATCH at STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles £ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steerage carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 12th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candelle, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1870.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT

(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL and WILLATS,

207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Reynard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI.. £11	£ 8.	To ROME..... £12- 6	£ 8-19.
„ VENICE ... £12-16	£ 8-16.	„ PARIS ... £20-19	£15- 3.

For rates to other towns apply to

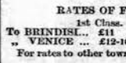
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 4th August 1870. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 31st August, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H. P.,) Captain R. Cubling, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 29th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon on Tuesday the 30th and samples up to 4 P.M.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
24th August 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 29th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
24th August 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

THE Steam Ship SCOTIA, 1168 tons, 170 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched as an extra Steamer on or about the 27th August 1870.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Fourth Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any part of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 18th day of August 1870, and in the thirty-third year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

W. F. HUNTER, Sheriff.

NOTICE.—About 3,500 lbs of BISCUIT will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY the 29th instant at 3 P.M., in the Commissariat Stores, Town Barrack.

Conditions of Sale—Cash ; and the lots to be removed forthwith.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 24th August 1870.

FOR SALE, a quantity of AUSTRALIAN FLOUR; also, PRESERVED BEEF and MUTTON, just landing from the BUCHIN CASTLE. These are of the best quality and perfectly fresh.—Apply to RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Church Street.

Bombay, 24th August 1870.

CHEROOTS,

made expressly to order of

Mr. J. NEUBERG,

from carefully selected Trichinopoly and Pondicherry

TOBACCO.

TRICHINOPOLY No. I.	Prime quality.
Ditto „ II.	Thomson's Master.
Ditto „ III.	Thomson's Master.
Ditto	Noble Cheroots.
PONDICHERRY—Indian Cigars.	
Ditto	Long Cheroots.
BURMA	CHEROOTS.
BABINGTON	ditto.

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

THOS. BEARS' BIRD'S EYE and LATAKIA, BEST HONEY DEW CAVENDISH.

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

BEST MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

„ „ CIGAR HOLDERS.

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
THOMPSON'S Muster, per thousand	18 0	20 0
DUMPY Muster „ „	17 0	19 0
DAWSON'S Muster, „ „	14 0	16 0

Fresh supplies pronounced by smokers to be of "very superior quality" on sale.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE LOVER'S LAMP ;

Is portable, safe, and cleanly ; requires no dressing or trimming ; can be lighted readily ; will burn without attention for eighteen hours ; and is the

CHEAPEST AND BEST NIGHT LIGHT

IN THE WORLD,

With box of wicks, Cash Rs. 4-8 ; Credit Rs. 5.

A large variety of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FINE OLD

PALE COGNAC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the pleasure to announce the receipt of a fresh consignment of their celebrated

HEART LABELLED BRANDY.

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

DO. DO. THE TRAVELLER'S BOTTLE

(a flat and portable speciality for Travellers' use),

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 16. Credit Rs. 18.

OLD PALE COGNAC

(a spirit very superior to other brands commonly sold at same rate),

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 24. Credit Rs. 27.

PALE COGNAC

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 18. Credit Rs. 21.

The admitted superiority of these fine Spirits renders further recommendation needless, than the mere statement that they are fully equal to former supplies.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—The affairs of this Company being now fully wound-up, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September 1870, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Liquidator's Account showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

2. To decide by Extraordinary Resolution in what way the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator, are to be disposed of.

G. MANSON, Liquidator.

Bombay, 24th August 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to SINGAPORE of twelve time-expired CHINESE and MALAY CONVICTS.

Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, &c., for the whole of the above party are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Pesidency.

The Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

For any inferior issue of Provisions during the voyage, the Owner, Agent or Master of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would otherwise have been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the Passage Money.

The words "Tenders for the time-expired Convicts" should be superscribed on the Cover.

The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th August 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1866, and of the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (Limited).

UPON the application of Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, and upon reading the Judge's Order made herein on the 23rd day of July 1870, and the Affidavit of PATRICK DEWAR, sworn herein on the 23rd day of August 1870, I do order that the said COMPANY be DISSOLVED as from the First day of September 1870.—Dated this 25th day of August 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

HIGH COURT

Suit No. 263 of 1870.

MEMON ELLIAS ALLI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MEMON HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF HAJEE ABDOOLLA ..... Defendant.

In this suit it has been notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of August 1870, the undermentioned immoveable property will be put for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION under an attachment, viz.:—The right, title, and interest of the Defendant, Hajee Abdool Lutiff Hajee Addoolla, in all that piece of Fazendaree ground, with the two dwelling-houses built thereon, situate in Don Tar 1st Row, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and which dwelling-houses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 58 and 59, and which premises are bounded as follows :—on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Don Tar 1st Row, on the north by the house of Memon Yoosuf Rahimmo, and on the south by the house of Hajee Harroon Noor Mahomed, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Latiff Hajee Abdoolla and his tenants.

Notice is hereby given, on behalf of our client, Sufrabai, wife of Hajee Moossa, that the said Defendant, Hajee Abdool Latiff Hajee Abdoolla, has no right, title, or interest in the said ground or dwelling-houses standing thereon, or either of them ; that the said houses were the property of one Hajee Khumisa Abdoolla, who died intestate some years ago, leaving a widow, Hamibaee, and two daughters, Sufrabace and Ashutbace, and no other next of kin to him surviving.

Any persons or persons purchasing the said property, or either or them, will do so subject to our client's claim, and at his or their risk and peril.—Dated this 25th day of August 1870.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Attorneys for Sufrabace, wife of Hajee Moossa.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Office of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE de PARIS has THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 14 RAMPART ROW, West, facing the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Bombay, 20th August.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from the day of the date hereof the undersigned have DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP, and no longer carry on business under the Style or Firm of CAMERON and RYAN as hitherto.—Dated this 23rd August 1870.

JOHN CAMERON.
JER. RYAN.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Bank, in Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 29th day of August instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Liquidators' Reports and Accounts to 27th June last, and considering the advisability of selling off the remaining Assets of the Bank by Public Auction.

ANANAND BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Bank, at the rate of Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen per Share, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, on the top of the old Commissariat Building, on and after MONDAY, the 1st August 1870, between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and four P.M.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the Distribution.

Shareholders who have not applied for the First, Second, and Third Distributions, are requested to do so without delay.

R. R. MODY,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

The undersigned will receive TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour, for a period of one year, from 1st January 1871.

The Contract to continue on the same terms, subject to six months' notice on either side.

Conditions of Contract, and the Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Agent's office.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments," must be lodged at the Company's office by 13th September at noon.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 18th August 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,000 tons of SEASONED MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month, commencing on and from the 1st day of October next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Stores Office, Byculla, which will be received by the undersigned, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, the 26th September next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the Contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent,
Bombay, 15th August 1870. Railway Council.

MAPS of the SEAT of WAR.—Rs. 1-4 ; by post, Rs. 1-6. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 12th August 1870. Superintendent.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for small Parcels to England, &c. ; particulars of which can be learnt on application at this office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and samples up to 4 P.M.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 19th August 1870.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY the 1st of September, at 4 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the last Ordinary General Meeting :—

"That Clause 29 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof :—'There shall be paid to the Company in respect of the Transfer or Transmission of each Share such sum of money not exceeding Three Rupees as the Directors may from time to time prescribe.'" By order of the Board,

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, 29, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 31st August 1870, at 2 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1870.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 23rd August 1870.

N.B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to 31st instant.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to account, to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major, Trustees of the Reconstruction, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of the following additional Roads :—

No. 6. Branch Road from the old Sewree Road to the Sewree Factory.

No. 7. Road along the East front of the Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway at Waree Bunder, to join Waree Bunder North Road at Lal Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specification of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

In the event of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office before 5 P.M. on the 1st September 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, 10th August 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY the 1st September 1870, the following VESSELS, as they stand on the day of sale :—

H. M.'s steamer Lord Elphinstone, built of Iron at Port Glasgow in 1866, being 654 28/100 Tons, 150 Horse Power, 235 feet 6 inches long, 30 feet 6 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

H. M.'s steamer Earl Canning, built of Iron at Port Glasgow in 1866, being 661 31/100 Tons, 150 Horse Power, 225 feet 3 inches long, 30 feet 3 inches beam, draft of water 12 feet when light, 15 feet when deep.

H. M.'s steamer Sir John Lawrence, built of Iron at London in 1865, being 577 10/100 tons, 70 Horse Power, 204 feet 6 inches long, 28 feet beam, draft of water 11 feet when light, 14 feet when deep.

Terms of Sale—The sale of these Vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government ; a deposit of 10 per cent is to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder to be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government, otherwise the Deposits will be forfeited and the Vessels resold for the benefit of the State

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 13th August 1870. Marine Storekeeper.

RE AUGUSTUS COTGRAVE HONNER, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of Augustus Cotgrave Honner, late of No 6, Shakespeare Square, Folkestone, in the County of Kent, Pensioned Officer of the Bombay Presidency, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel in the First, or Grenadier Guards, Native Infantry, who died at 6, Shakespeare Square, Folkestone, aforesaid, on the First of December 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and declining. Rates quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
120,000	100	all	4 p. c.	Agra Bank	160
22,000	1,000	all	9 p. c.	Ditto of Bombay New	580xd
10,000	500	all	6 p. c.	Do. and Res. Issue	180
15,000	250	100	dec.	Bank of Madras	1,560
5,250	1,000	all	12 p. c.	Ditto Mercantile Bk.	
8,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bk. of I. & China	300
				of I. L. & China	
20,000	275	all	12 p. c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	375
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,500	250	all	6 do.	National Bank of India	125
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
200	2,500	all	125 p. c.	Alliance Spinning	2,100
100	5,500	all		Bombay	5,000
100	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	930
60	150	150	...	Branch Mills	180
8	0	150	50	Do. New	90
300	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,980
750	2,000	all	15 p. c.	Great Eastern	1,490
2,500	1,000	all	20 p. c.	Manockji Petit's	855
900	2,500	all	80 p. c.	Oriental	1,800
300	1,500	1,200	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p. c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
300	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	3,500	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	1,200	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,700
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	80 do.	Do. New	540
150	1,000	all	200 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
350	3,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	2,500
150	9,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,000 xd.
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	950
200	6,000	all	240 p. c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,400
200	5,000	1,500	150 p. c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	3,000	2,000	150 p. c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
2,000	400	350	35 p. c.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	315
128	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	2,670
224	5,000	750	300 p. c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125
150	2,000	all	150 p. c.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.—20TH AUGUST 1870.

THE market for Government Securities was very active, and every description of paper advanced in price.

The transactions reported were at the following rates :—

4 per cents, at Rs. 96-8, 96-10, 96-12, and 97-0, or Rs. 3-8 to 3-0 discount.

4 per cents, at Rs. 105-8.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 116-12.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 112-12 and 112-14.

Municipal Debenture likewise advanced in prices.

In shares, the transactions reported were only in Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,380, 1,385, and 1,390.

The Uncovenanted Service Bank, at Agra, has declared a dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1870, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 20th August, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	25,349	1	9
Merchandize	16,146	12	1
Back Bay Earth Train	351	4	0
Electric Telegraph	317	8	0
Total Rs.	42,174	9	10

Corresponding week in August, 1869.
Open 308 Miles.

Coaching	28,106	1	4
Merchandize	20,502	1	6
Back Bay Earth Trains	369	0	0
Electric Telegraph	180	10	0
Total Rs.	49,208	12	10
Decrease	7,034	3	0

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 25.

Gordon, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Baroda.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 24th August, 1870.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 455, 3rd August, class III. Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, C.B., was placed on G neral duty, Kurrachee, on resigning the command of the 3rd Regiment Sind Horse at his own request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—2nd Captain J. T. Leishman, E. Battery 18th Brigade, Gunnery Instructor, 30 days from date of departure, to Ghizree, on medical certificate

7th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign A. S. W. Connor, to Calcutta, from 17th March to 3rd June 1870, to study the native language.

British Medical Service—Staff Assistant Surgeon T. J. Peatfield, to Bombay from 17th August to 15th September 1870, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Ensign Edward Halen Wilson, 49th Foot, Second Wing Subaltern 20th Native Infantry, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 13th July 1869, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Wilson to have the rank of Lieutenant from the 13th July 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign E Noe, of the Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of an Assistant Commissary.

Major General William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I., Staff Corps, having completed ten years' service in the rank of Substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 16th August 1870.

Lieutenant Joshua Rowley Watson, 108th Foot, Second Wing Subaltern 17th N. I., having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 14th April 1869, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

Captain Wilhelm Luckhardt, 109th Foot, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps under the provisions, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 5th May 1870, subject to the approval of H M.'s Secretary of State for India.

Captain Oriel Vivesh Tanner, Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the 19th August 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Surgeon Major J. Mills, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the date of departure after the 9th November next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

Assistant Apothecary Ranger, attached to the European General Hospital at Aden, afforded medical aid to the officers and crew of Her Majesty's steam vessel Sind, B. M., from 22nd April to 19th June 1870, both days inclusive, there being no medical subordinate attached to that vessel.

Hospital Assistant Kurreem Rajekhan, attached to the European General Hospital at Aden, afforded medical aid to the officers and crew of Her Majesty's steamer Sind, B. M., from the 20th June to 2nd July 1870, both days inclusive, there being no medical subordinate attached to that vessel.

Mr. Manockjee Jamsetjee, 2nd Class Naval Trained Engineer of Her Majesty's steam vessel Quangtung, returning to the Presidency on medical certificate, was accommodated with a second class passage on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Euphrates from the 11th July 1870.

Mr. William Guthrie, Acting Commander of Her Majesty's gunboat Hugh Rose, performed the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from the 1st April 1870.

Mr. G. Johnston, first officer of Her Majesty's gunboat Clyde, proceeding to join his vessel, was provided with a first-class passage on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Mariaban, leaving for the Persian Gulf, from the 2nd July 1870.

Mr. William Hogart, Third Class Engineer, attached to the Factory, proceeding to join Her Majesty's steam vessel Sind, was provided with a second-class passage on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam vessel Sumatra, from the 27th July 1870.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. M. Pearson, District Deputy Collector of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Azum Ramchunder Bhicajee, Mamlutdar of Seerpoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Khandeish District.

Azum Krishna Row Minjamath, Mahalkurry of Ankola, of the Coompta Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Canara District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Erratum.—The following Notification is published in lieu of that which appeared at page 897 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 11th instant :—

The undermentioned gentlemen passed their Departmental Examinations according to the Higher and Lower Standards on the 29th ultimo.

Higher Standard.

Mr. Luximon Juggonath, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, with credit.

Mr. Narayen Bhicajee, Mamlutdar of Talooka Wace.

Mr. A. W. C. Boevey, C.S.

Mr. S. Hammick, C. S.

Mr. G. Druitt, C. S.

Mr. E. M. Pearson, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Lower Standard.

Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.

Mr. E. McG. Fulton, C.S.

Mr. H. R. Cooke, C.S.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.

Mr. J. E. Murphy, C.S.

Mr. F. L. Charles, C.S.

Mr. S. Hammick to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum.

Mr. W. Lee-Warner to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Nassick.

Mr. Trimbuk Balwant Agtey is appointed Government Pleader at Sattara.

Azum Krishnarao Munjeenath, Mahalkurry of Ankola, Talooka Koompta, in the Canara Collectorate, is invested with the powers exercised by a Mamlutdar under Act V. of 1864.

Mr. F. Birkbeck to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Broach.

Mr. W. G. Pedder, C.S., is allowed furlough to Europe for a period of six months under Sections V. and VII. of the Covenanted Civil Service Rules of 1868.

Mr. R. M. Lambert, Deputy Collector in Sind, is allowed eighteen months' sick leave to Europe under Section 11 and Clause 1 of Section 20 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1864.

Mr. J. F. Fleet acted as First Assistant Collector of Belgaum from 7th June to 31st July 1870, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. G. Moore, Assistant Commissioner in Sind, is allowed two years' furlough to Europe from such date as he may avail himself of it, in November next, under Chapter I. Sections 6 and 7 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Rules of 1868. Mr. Moore is also allowed preparatory leave for twenty days from the 1st November 1870.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Howell performed the Civil Medical duties at Sukkur from the 4th January to the 4th April 1870, both days inclusive.

It is hereby notified that the names of Pursharam Gungadhur Limaye, Busappa Juntlee, and Benkappa Kallanappa have been removed from the list of Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Noorgoond, in the Dharwar Collectorate.

Surgeon L. S. Bruce is appointed to act as Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Robert Armstrong, a 1st Class Engineer in the Bombay Marine, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to return to duty by the last mail steamer in July or by the first mail steamer in August 1870.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. William Parker, Second Class Boiler-maker, is promoted to First Class from the 1st August 1870.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Brownlow Hugh Mathew, R.E., is appointed to serve Deputy Consulting Engineer from the date of his appointment to the Railway Department.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 15th August 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Cornet E. F. J. deC. Rennick, 3rd Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Robertson, who has vacated by taking furlough. Dated 6th August 1870.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Cornet J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, officiating Adjutant, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, vice MacCall, who vacated on obtaining furlough, and will continue to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence, on furlough, of Lieutenant Lindsay. Dated 12th August 1870.

29th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. N. Harington, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Oldham, promoted to be Adjutant in the 12th Native Infantry. Dated 12th August 1870.

10th Native Infantry.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit Captain D. C. Hennessy to retain the appointment of Quartermaster, on promotion. Dated 12th August 1870.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers of Royal Artillery will proceed to England during the present cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz :—

2nd Captain and Adjutant F. G. Bayley, 8th Brigade.
Second Captain A. Wyach, 20th Brigade.
Second Captain C. S. Jackson, No. 4 By. 22nd Brigade.
Lieutenant L. H. Lloyd, C By. 16th Brigade.
Lieutenant H. Torkington, D By. 19th Brigade.
Lieutenant S. Smith, F By. 19th Brigade.

These officers are available for duty with troops on the voyage home, and on arrival should report themselves to the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Horse Guards; they should arrive in England in December next.

Major G. Weld, Bengal Staff Corps, is removed from the command of the Chunar Fortress, and posted to Allahabad for general duty.

The undermentioned officers are declared, by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G. G. O No. 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Gordoo.

Lieutenant G. C. Wynne, Royal Artillery.

High Proficiency in Hindee.

Lieut. L. A. C. Cook, officiating 2nd Sq. Subn. 19th Bengal Cavalry, 19th Hussars.

Ensign F. T. Goodridge, 2nd Wing Subaltern 13th Native Infantry, 1-5th Foot.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lieutenant C. J. R. Fulford, Royal Artillery.

Ensign R. J. Morgan, 2nd Wing Subn. 8th Native Infantry, 2-12th Foot.

Ensign G. L. Eliot, 2nd Wing Subn. 38th Native Infantry, 2-12th Foot.

Ensign H. H. Swetenham, 36th Foot.

Ensign W Harris, 2nd Wing Subaltern 21st Native Infantry, 37th Foot.

Ensign W. Hill, 2nd Wing Subaltern 19th Native Infantry, 55th Foot.

Lieutenant F. M. M. Harris, General List, Infantry.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 1st instant :—

Lieutenant C. H. H. Mayne, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant H. F. Grant, 4th Hussars.
Captain E. J. Briscoe, 1-14th Foot.
Ensign E. A. Brice, 1-19th Foot.
Sergeant H. Skirving, 2-25th Foot.
Private R. Aspin, 85th Foot.
Lieutenant E. A. C. Campbell, 92nd Foot.
Staff Asst. Surgeon W. Johnston, M.D., British Med. Serv.
Second Class Apothecary J. McCann, Sub-Medical Dept.
Hospital Apprentice J. Offerman, Sub-Medical Dept.
Hospital Apprentice W. Mason, Sub-Medical Dept.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Presidency District Order, dated the 1st July, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Latchford, M.B., attached to the 96th Foot, to do duty with the 16th Brigade Royal Artillery at Barrackpore.

Gwalior District Order, dated the 6th April last appointing Apothecary F. Sanders, in civil medical charge at Lullutpore, to the medical charge of the detachment 39th Native Infantry, with effect from the 14th March 1870.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 21st April last, directing Surgeon G. K. Poole, M.D., 18th Bengal Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 25th Native Infantry, in addition to his other duties, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Knox, on sick leave.

Meerut Brigade Order, dated the 15th April last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant-Colonel R. Duffin, Bengal Infantry, consequent on the departure of Colonel Strangways, on leave.

Benares Garrison Order, dated the 11th July, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant-Colonel R W. Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 10th idem, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Irvine.

Dinapore Station Order, dated the 7th July, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. A. Gardiner, B. battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, to the medical charge of the Station Staff and Superintendent of Charitable Dispensary, in addition to his other duties, vice Assistant Surgeon R. T. Wright, M. D., 37th Native Infantry, resigned.

3rd Foot, 1st Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated the 30th May last, appointing Lieutenant C. E. Reeves to act temporarily as Interpreter, vice Lieutenant R. N. Franks, on leave.

19th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 5th July, making the following promotions, vice Lieutenant W. W. Biscoe :—

Lieutenant W. Loch, 1st Squadron Subaltern and officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant G. M. Abbott, 2nd Squadron Subaltern and officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant L. A. C. Cook, officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern on probation, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant F. C. Hughes-Hallett, C Battery, E Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Hussars.—Major R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant W. J. H. Logan-Home, Doing Duty Officer Sappers and Miners, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on leave, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Royal Artillery.—Colonel C. Douglas, 19th Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 2nd September to the 31st October, on private affairs.

2nd Captain P. T. H. Taylor, No. 2 Battery 25th Brigade, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. T. Lugard, No. 3 Battery, 24th Brigade, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 14th September to the 15th October, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant F. C. Symonds, B Battery 22nd Brigade, to remain at Calcutta, from the 16th August to the 15th October, to study the native languages, in extension.

96th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign M. R. Spence, to Calcutta, from the 15th August 1870 to the 15th February 1871, to study the native languages.

25th Foot, 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant, Local Captain G. F. Gavin, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Local Colonel J. Dwyer, to Mussoorie, from the 5th September to the 5th October, on private affairs.

21st Foot, 1st Battalion —Ensign C. H. Wyndham, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

33rd Foot.—Paymaster C. D. Manning, to remain at Cashmere, from the 1st to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

49th Foot.—Lieutenant F. E. Lonsdale, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Ensign N. E. de B. Fenwick, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting Nynee Tal, to appear before a medical board.

96th Foot —Lieutenant R. C. Hamilton, 2nd Wing Subaltern 7th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, for six months from date of quitting regiment, to study the native languages.

105th Foot.—Lieutenant E. D. Way, to remain at Mussoorie, from the 15th August to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. to
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. "
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. "
	Wooden Ships "	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. "
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. "
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. "
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. "
Clans "	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Beaumaris Castle	Robertson	Melbourne, June 23.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	J. P. Smith	Hutchinson	Rangoon.
	Courrier de Bombay	Heynes	Calcutta, Madras, and Coromandel Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Adria, Large, to Galle.
Ship Castle Avon, Shields, to Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Hindostan, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Daces, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship George Kendall, to Tuticorin.
Brig Letchimy, to Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
20	Janet Cowan ..... Cuthbert	Bombay, August 1.
	Lady Rowena ..... Kinnear	Bombay, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
20	Rozelle	.....	.....
21	Star of Greece	.....	.....
	Astronomer	.....	.....
	Caroline	.....	.....
	Truvanion	.....	.....

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 9 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Wednesday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WITTOBA—August 24th, at Kirkee, the wife of Mr. M. Wittoba, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

DUMAINE—August 16th, at Chandernagore, the wife of Monsieur Charles Dumaine, of a son.

FRYE—August 18th, at 14, Bailygunge, the wife of C. F. Frye, of a daughter.

WOOD—August 12th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. T. Wood, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

WRIGHT—August 10th, at Chinsurah, of dysentery, Mr. W. Wright, Watchmaker.

RICKETTS—August 10th, at Cawnpore, George Richard Ricketts, Esq., Pay Master of the E. I. Railway Co., aged 47 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1870.

ACCORDING to the telegrams (received up to 9 P.M.) the new position of the French army in the field is on the right bank of the Marne. The head quarters are stated to be near Rheims in that case, of course, the bridges over the Marne at Epernay and elsewhere along the front have been occupied and safeguarded. Posted between Epernay and Rheims the army communicates directly with Paris from its right flank by the railway along the river. In its rear, also connected with it by railway, are Laon an arsenal, and Soissons an entrenched camp—whereby indirect communication with Paris is obtained—and in its left rear is Mezières, through which there is direct communication with the first class fortress of Lille. Chalons and its camp lie off to the left front. A glance at the map will show that the Emperor has taken up a position which flanks the direct advance of the Crown Prince on Paris, and, consequently, although the German horsemen may freely sweep far and wide between the Seine and the Marne, the bulk of the Crown Prince's army dare not pass Fére Champnoise or even Sommesous, because by so doing they would expose their right flank to the French. Therefore, the Crown Prince must either halt on the Marne or march upon his antagonists. The last is not an easy task, since those antagonists, by holding the bridges, are free to act on either bank, and able to fight or manœuvre at discretion. The operations, now, ought to become even more interesting to the student than those on the Moselle. It is stated that 150,000 men have been concentrated about Rheims. And this may well be, for the Emperor had large reserves in preparation at the depôts. We assume that he entered on the campaign with 250,000 men of all arms; that he has lost at least 60,000 in battle and by sickness, that there are above 100,000 men pounded in Metz; that consequently he had, including the reduced corps of Macmahon, 80,000 or 90,000 men at Chalons, wanting only 70,000 from garrisons and depôts to complete a total of 150,000. In regard to numbers all is uncertain; but we still believe there is a French army somewhere. Now, we may ask, will the Emperor remain on the defensive, or, will he, by a *retour offensif*, and by stealing a march on the Crown Prince, try to extricate Bazaine's army? The Crown Prince on the Marne, between St. Dizier and Vitry, is only one march nearer to Metz than the Emperor at Rheims. If the German leader crosses the Marne, the relative distances will be identical. But the roads are easier for the Crown Prince than for the Emperor. The great value of a fortified Paris, as a potent defensive element, now comes in to play. If the nerves of the Parisians will bear it, the Emperor, should that contingency or the risk of it enter into his plans, may leave open the road to Paris, and compel the adversary to adapt himself to his game. The army in Metz is too precious and too hard bested to be left to surrender without the striking of a blow in its behalf. How the blow is to be struck we do not pretend to say, but if the Crown Prince commits himself too far on the road to Paris, he could be either assailed in flank; or the Emperor, without risking his longer road to the capital by Laon and Soissons, could be at Mars la Tour before him. There is still a pretty game on the cards.

We have three items of political news—a contradiction of the statement that the Empress asked our Queen to mediate; the report that the French Foreign Minister has notified—apropos of what?—that, while a single Prussian (we suppose he means German) remains on French soil, France will listen to no proposal for mediation—getting heroic, apparently; and, thirdly, that the reported alliance between Italy and France, as we anticipated, has no existence. We shall have to remain in the dark about these mediation proposals until full news arrives by some yet remote mail. At a late hour telegrams of yesterday's date have come in.

In our last article upon the production of opium in the Bengal Presidency, and in the Benares district especially, we stated it as our opinion that illicit growth of the poppy is not as common as is generally supposed, and that scattered patches of cultivation, or an excess of growth over agreement, does not in any way prove that the lumberdar or Assamee is endeavouring to avoid Government supervision or defrauding the revenue. We did, however, state that smuggling was an evil peculiarly active, and we are sure that the attention of all revenue officers and Government officials should be more directly devoted to its suppression, rather than to measuring land, and imagining that discrepancies are to be discovered in the books of the opium agents of any district. In the Unde districts it is roughly computed that one maund in every hundred is smuggled opium, and as on the average about 8,000 maunds are the yearly produce of this district, even in this one instance a direct loss to the revenue of about Rs. 144,000 occurs. It must not be forgotten that this smuggling is not in any way connected with the exportation of the drug. It is disposed of in the growing and non-growing districts themselves for home consumption, and constant seizures of contraband opium are being made in the very midst of the poppy-growing plantations. Large quantities have been recovered, and last year a magnificent haul of over three maunds was made near Lucknow itself.

There is no denying the fact that opium can be procured anywhere in India, if a certain amount of secrecy is employed in the enquiries and although throughout all our large cities and towns there is a paucity of licensed sellers, the community and surrounding country is amply supplied. It is very rare indeed for an Assamee to enter into the smuggling business himself; by far the largest amount of contraband trade is carried out by a combination of men acting under a system, with such a perfect state of organization that discovery is exceedingly difficult. It is, however, very probable that the Zilladar connives at the business, and the Lumberdar, knowing, as he does, so perfectly what the produce of the individual cultivations by the Assamees will be, must more certainly be mixed up in the transaction, and thus allows matters to be carried only so far, that there shall be no discrepancy in the Government supply. The organized smugglers pass about the opium districts, disguised for the most part as sellers of grain; they buy up any small quantities of opium they can, and conceal it either in the centre of the material with which their carts are loaded, in the pack saddles of their bullocks or ponies, or even upon their own persons.

Rumours have even attacked the very "informers" themselves, and it is currently believed that the native army, on obtaining leave and visiting their own district, if quartered in an opium-growing locality, frequently carry with them contraband opium. It is a matter of great doubt whether the present system of revenue supervision is sufficiently extensive and strict, and as the loss on such an expensive article as opium is very enormous, it becomes worthy of a thought, that more effectual protection be given to the State in the way of spies and detective officers. A favourite *ruse* is to report a robbery of an Assamee, and by this means secure a quantity of opium for future private sale—but the strict investigation that is always now held, and the careful manner in which evidence is invariably taken upon such a matter, with the prospect of severe punishment, or even removal of license permanently, should any discrepancy be discovered, or falsehood disclosed, keeps a whole some check upon all but the most daring. There is also a valuable restraint upon all this tendency to smuggle, from the system of supervision employed by the Opium Department. Each sub-agency is divided into *kotees* or subdivisions, and the Gomashta who is the head of this subdivision, with his staff of Mohurris and Zilladars, &c., makes an inspection of the crop while the juice is being exuded. This at once gives a very fair information as to quantity, and when comparisons are also taken between the yield of certain ground for the former year, and the current season, any glaring discrepancies must be taken cognizance of.

It is all very well to say smuggling is common. The Government may reply, "We know it is, but how is it to be prevented," and it is with the object of stating our views on this point that we broached the subject. Not only would we see more detective and preventive measures adopted, but we would suggest, nay strongly bring under notice, some palliative remedies that we feel convinced would ultimately prove most profitable to the State and a deathblow to these petty acts of depredation. The Government give to the Assamee an universal price of *four rupees and a half* per seer for opium—but they sell it to the licensed retailer at the enormously increased rate of *sixteen rupees* a seer. A smuggler has therefore a very large margin to trade on with the Assamee, and giving as he does from six to seven rupees and a half a seer, he has still a capital profit for the risk he runs and the chances he has to consider. If the British Government would but be satisfied with less profit on the individual seer, and supply *abkari* opium for home consumption, at the price that smuggled opium is to be procured, it would not be worth the while of any adventurer to smuggle, and a great increase to the revenue would be attained by bringing the entire produce into the Government stores.

The rapid increase of opium cultivation in China, and the avowed determination of the Chinese Government to foster the cultivation until the Indian trade is destroyed, has serious relations with this matter. The Chinese drug "is not far inferior to Indian opium, and can of course be sold at a cheaper rate," says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Sir Cecil Beadon recommends an increased price to the cultivator and an extension of poppy cultivation to other parts of India. We purpose noticing his view shortly, but we say now that no increase to the cultivator will interfere with smuggling—it must be a decrease to the licensed retailer to attain any desirable result. The entire opium question is one of great importance, and whether we look at it financially or politically it matters but little. Radical improvements are absolutely necessary to ensure any continuance of profit to our State by the monopoly of cultivation and manufacture as it exists in Bengal.

SECUNDERABAD has now an English newspaper, "The Hyderabad Crescent" by name. It is a small weekly sheet.

IT is stated by native papers that His Highness the Gaekwar has abolished the octroi duty on grain, levied at Baroda, Nowsaree, and some other places.

ELLA ZOYARA has thrown off all disguise. There is an announcement in the Californian papers that "Omar Kingsley, formerly Ella Zoyara," will perform as a barebacked rider, and that he is a married man.

WE learn that Government has passed a resolution to the effect that in building new Cutcheries for mamlutdars, separate rooms should be set aside for the accommodation of public libraries belonging to the towns.

THE revised scale of pay for the Public Works Department has been once more referred to the Secretary of State. An answer is expected by telegraph early next month, when the new scale will, it is presumed, immediately come into force.

COLONEL TREVOR is not going shortly to Calcutta, as yesterday's Poona paper says, but has gone, we believe, to Allahabad, on business connected with the negotiation of arrangements between the East India Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

A MAHOMEDAN woman at Madras tried the other day to commit suicide after a novel fashion. She was found by some neighbours lying on the floor of her house with her hair tied round her neck, pulling at it vigorously, and nearly dead from strangulation. The police took her in custody, but she was discharged.

THE "Pioneer" hears from England that "Lord William Hay is not satisfied with the recent decision of the Chief Court of Lahore in the case of Gordon *vs.* Gordon and Hay, and that he intends appealing to the Privy Council. High legal opinion, our correspondent continues, holds that the suit was absolutely barred by the Statute of Limitation, and that in other respects the judgment is positively illegal and incapable of being upheld."

THE Inspector General Indian Medical Department, in a letter dated the 9th instant, reports to Government, that the Alundee fair, which commenced on the night of the 24th July and terminated on the afternoon of the 26th, and which nearly one thousand devotees attended, passed off without the appearance of any epidemic As usual, a hospital assistant, with a supply of medicines, was detached to Alundee, and remained there during the continuance of the fair.

THE following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Surgeon W. S. Murray, M.D., 66th Foot, to act as principal Medical Officer, Sind Circle, vice Surgeon Major Trousdell.

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. T. Martin, Kurrachee Depôt, to the medical charge of the 66th Foot, vice Surgeon Murray.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Fraser, M.D., attached to the 66th Foot, to the medical charge of the Kurrachee Depôt, vice Assistant Surgeon Martin.

Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Stannard, on General duty, Presidency Circle, is transferred to Sind Circle, for duty with the 66th Foot.

"THE Prussians are said to have reconnoitred the French position before Metz by means of a balloon, with telegraph attached, and we hear that the survey, made with great care, was most successful, and conveyed instantaneously to General Von Moltke the true positions of the French army at all points, and its movements." This, published by our local contemporary, is the first of the details of last week's fighting. Will he oblige us with a sight of the telegram? And at the same time tell us *when* "several French gentlemen at present in Bombay" are going to "leave for Paris to join the Garde Mobile," and how many there are?

"NOTHING is at the moment more uncertain," says the "Pioneer," "than the time of the break up at Simla, although we are under an impression that it will not be much before the 1st of October. Lord Mayo might, however, decide upon a trip of a fortnight or three weeks through Rajpootana, which has long been talked about, and this again would probably render the Viceregal movements in respect of departure from Simla more uncertain still. It is said that Lord Mayo may pay a visit to Burmah in the spring. But the tru

THE ENTERPRISING "DESERTER."

CHEATING THE ASSISTANT RESIDENT AT BARODA.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday, John Lonengan was again brought before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Connon, on a charge of falsely pretending to hold office as a public servant, a constable of the Bombay City Police Force, and thereby cheating Captain H. Reeves, first Assistant Resident, Baroda, of the sum of Rs. 20, within the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda on the 10th inst.

Major Gordon, Cantonment and Railway Magistrate at Baroda, deposed—I recognize the prisoner. He came to me at Baroda on or about the 5th instant with a note from Captain Reeves, requesting me to give him, the prisoner, every assistance I could in the detection of two thieves. The prisoner then told me that the men who had been concerned in the robbery of the treasury at Poona some years ago were now in the city of Baroda. He showed me a note-book purporting to show the number of currency notes said to have been stolen from the Poona Treasury. He said he was a constable in the Bombay Police Force and that if he could catch the thieves he should be made an inspector besides receiving a reward of Rs. 6,000. I asked prisoner if he had any warrant to arrest the accused men. He replied, "No; if I find them I shall come to you for a warrant." He then said he had that morning left Memoodabad or Ahmedabad (I forget which) in a great hurry and left all his kit and money behind, and he requested me to advance him Rs. 10 which he said I could recover from Major Scott, Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad. I gave him this money and he gave me the receipt which I now produce, and which I saw him write and sign at my table. He added that if I would send the receipt to Major Scott at Ahmedabad Major Scott would remit the money. I sent it to Major Scott with an official letter. It was returned, with a remittance, which I returned to him, having in the meantime found out the mistake which had been committed. After prisoner had got the money from me he left me, and I saw no more of him till the evening of the 10th instant, when he came to me about six o'clock and asked me for a pair of handcuffs as Clark and Field, the persons said to be wanted by the police, would be at the Baroda Railway Station that night. I told him I had no handcuffs of the kind that he wanted. He then asked me for the assistance of two native constables that I have under me as railway magistrate. I lent those men to him and he went away. About midnight he came to me with a native and said that this native had got a receipt for a lot of property that had been purchased by the Rajah of Namdode. The native said that the property had been purchased from a Frenchman, who was at present residing in the camp of Baroda. Prisoner asked me to make this native a prisoner, which I declined to do, and the native said he would appear before Captain Reeves the following morning, and prove who he was. They then went away. The following morning, about eight o'clock, the prisoner came to me and said he was going into the city. He was then dressed in a suit of white. He went away, saying something about the native, which I forget, and to the best of my recollection he had then shaved off a moustache and a small beard which I had previously noticed on his face. On the morning of the 12th instant prisoner came to me and said that he could do no more, and that he should return to Bombay, and inform Mr. Souter, and he wanted a railway pass from me, saying that I could recover the amount from Mr. Souter. I wrote to the station master to give the prisoner a ticket. The station master gave him a ticket, and wrote me a note. I informed Mr. Souter officially of the same.

The prisoner was then further remanded.

BRIGADE PARADE AT POONA.

Yesterday (Wednesday) morning at 6 o'clock, the whole of the troops of the Poona Brigade with the Royal Artillery, under the command of Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., paraded in "drill order" on the general parade ground, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of good conduct medals to the undermentioned non-commissioned officers of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment:—

No. 142, Colour Serjeant W. Porter;
No. 862, " W. Maillaly;
No. 1442, Private P. Madden; and
No. 2451, Serjeant Donald Kinhard, of H. M.s 95th Regiment.

The B-9, 4-6 and 6-6 batteries of Royal Artillery were present. The troops were formed into two brigades; the 1st under the command of Colonel Hankey, 83rd Foot, consisted of 1st battalion 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, 83rd Foot and detachments of 1-7th Royal Fusiliers, and 95th Foot. The 2nd brigade under the command of Colonel Whitehill, commanding H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. I., consisted of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, 9th, 23rd and 24th Regiments N. I. After the presentation of the medals the parade concluded with a general salute by the whole of the troops and the marching of the several corps to their respective quarters.—*Poona Observer.*

SHERIFF'S FEES.

The following revised table of fees, settled by the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, as the fees to be allowed to the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff at the Original Side, has been approved and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council:—

For serving every writ of summons process from the Ecclesiastical, or Admiralty Courts, Subpœnas, notice to produce, or other notice, Proclamation, Habeas Corpus, commitment for each person served, or in cases of substituted service for each copy affixed, exclusive of cost of conveyance by land or water, where such conveyance is not provided by the person requiring such service	0 8
For serving every notice to seize property (if no other property is seized than that mentioned in the notice)	2 0
For serving notice of second or subsequent seizure	2 0
For executing a warrant to bring up defendant to show cause why he should not give bail	20 0
For executing warrant of attachment of property before judgment	20 0
If the property is afterwards sold in execution of the decree in the same suit, Rs. 20 to be deducted from the Sheriff's poundage.	
For executing every writ of possession	20 0
For executing every warrant of attachment against property after judgment	2 0
For executing every writ of attachment of a debt	2 0
For executing every warrant for the apprehension of a witness	2 0
Receiving and filing every copy of a Judge's order or other document to be filed in his office, or any letter addressed to the Sheriff or his Deputy in his official capacity	0 8
Upon receiving every warrant of attachment against person, or moveable or immoveable property, before or after judgment	2 0
Upon receiving every warrant or order for sale and drawing Proclamation thereon	2 0
Poundage on every debt levied by execution on every sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, 2½ per cent.	
On every sum exceeding Rupees 1,000, 1½ per cent.	
For attending in Court or before the sitting Judge or officer of the Court	2 0
For attending and producing any person before the Court or sitting Judge or officer of the Court	2 0
For attending and discharging any person out of custody	2 0
To the Deputy Sheriff for attending at a sale, other than in the Sheriff's Office	20 0
For every search	0 8
For every Return	1 0
For every special Return	2 0
For every translation into any vernacular language when required, per folio or part thereof	0 8
For every Bond of Indemnity for seizing or selling property when there are adverse claims	10 0
For every certificate from his office signed by the Sheriff	1 0
For copy of any notice to the Sheriff of an adverse claim or any other paper in his office, per folio of 90 words	0 4
For every bill of sale from the Sheriff	8 0
For the crier at every Sheriff's sale, exclusive, where the sale is not at the Sheriff's office, of the cost of conveyance, if the same is not provided by the party requiring the sale	2 0
For every man absolutely required and left in possession of property attached, the amount actually and reasonably paid per diem as wages and batta.	

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cawar, 26th August, 9-29 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·93, rainfall 48 cents.

Vingorla, 25th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 30 cents.

Cannanore, 25th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·980 rainfall 5 cents.

Tuticorin, 25th August, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·24.

Mangalore, 25th August, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 79.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Thursday, 4th August.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill.)

Merwanjee Sorabjee, appellant vs. the collector of Surat, respondent.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas for the appellant, and Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas for the respondent.

The following judgments were pronounced by the Court in this case on the above date:—

Mr. Justice Gibbs—The facts of this case are fully set out in this Court's judgment, dated 21st December 1866, remanding the case for retrial to the Court of the District Judge of Surat. That tribunal again tried the case and again rejected plaintiff's claim, and the High Court, under date 12th October 1868, confirmed the District Judge's decree. Subsequently, on 2nd April 1869, an application for review was made and a *rule nisi* granted, on the ground of new evidence, viz., "an order by the Collector," which the Collector had at the former trial denied the existence of, but which subsequently was found to have been issued and a copy produced. This rule was made absolute on the 24th June 1869, and the appeal was reheard on 5th July, and the case set down for the trial of a new issue The District Judge has now found that there is sufficient evidence to show that the mamlatdar was in the habit of granting lands without confirmation of a superior officer, and that plaintiff was justified in supposing such to be the custom. The District Judge therefore found for original plaintiff and awarded as damages the sum claimed Rs. 3,000, such not having been disputed by the Collector. Objections to these findings were filed and the case heard before my brother Melvill and myself, and we took time to consider our decision. After a careful consideration of the facts we can arrive at no other conclusion than that at which the District Judge arrived, and consider that the previous custom of the district was such as to lead plaintiff to suppose that he had secured the land by the mamlatdar's order, and he was quite justified in holding that land against the Collector's lessee who came to turn him out —and that the Collector by turning him out and giving the land to another committed a tortious act. I find from the evidence that Mr. Justice Tucker and I were misled in our first judgment as to the amount of building plaintiff had erected on the ground when deprived of it. It now appears he had not done more than collect materials and had not commenced building at all: there is therefore no damage on this account to be taken into consideration. I regret I cannot agree with my learned brother as to the amount of damages, I think the amount awarded by the District Judge is correct. The rule for the measure of damages in cases like the present is I consider laid down in Hadley and others vs. Baxendale, 23 L. J. Ex., p. 179, thus, "When two parties have made a contract which one of them has broken, the damages which the other party ought to receive in respect of such breach of contract should be . . . . such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties at the time they made the contract, as the probable result of the breach of it;" and in subsequent cases, in which the decision has been quoted, it has always been held as the leading case laying down the principle to be followed. Now, applying this rule to the facts of the present case I think the Collector by his agent must be held to have known the purpose for which the land was required, viz. the building of a distillery to enable plaintiff, to whom the Collector had given a liquor contract, to carry it out. In stopping him from building and afterwards turning him out of the land which had been leased to him, the Collector must have known that he was interfering with the contractor's carrying out his contract, and the ejectment having been found to be a tortious act no offer by the Collector of other ground, even if that had been as suitable as that from which plaintiff was ejected, could be set off as an equivalent or used as a reason for reduction of damages. Under these circumstances I consider the amount awarded fair, especially as their amount was not disputed by the Collector, and I therefore reverse the decree of the Lower Court and award in plaintiff's favour as sued for with all costs.

Mr. Justice Melvill—I think that the evidence generally, and particularly the Collector's Circular No. 104 dated 25th February 1-67, shows that in 1865 an Assistant Collector was authorised to give a lease of unoccupied land without reference to the Collector. Though no formal order to that effect is forthcoming, we must I think hold that the Collector's acquiescence in the practice is sufficient to show that this was one of the duties which the Collector had assigned to his assistants under the provisions of section 5 of Regulation 16 of 1827. It follows that it was not incumbent to the Collector to cancel a lease granted by his authorized agent, and that the lessee is entitled to compensation for any damage which he may thereby have sustained. The damage alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff is in connection with a contract which he had made with the Collector for the manufacturing of liquor. The land was taken up by the plaintiff for the purpose of building a distillery, and the plaintiff alleges that, having been deprived of the land, he must be prevented from carrying out his contract. On the other hand the Collector pleads that he offered the plaintiff another piece of land, and this the plaintiff admits. Under these circumstances by what principle is the assessment of damages to be governed? In the first place, is this to be treated as an action for breach of contract or as an action of tort? It seems clear that it must be regarded as an action of tort:—for there was nothing in the contract which bound the Collector to give to the plaintiff a lease of any land, much less of the particular land in question. The plaintiff says in his evidence—"We were not informed before the sale of the contract that the Government would give the purchaser the necessary land. It is the custom to hire land either from Government or private individuals for the purpose of establishing the distillery." The cancellation of the lease therefore was not a breach of contract by the Collector of Excise, but a tortious act of the Collector of Land Revenue. It is true that the two offices are united in one person, but this is only so far material, as to render it unnecessary for the plaintiff to prove that the Collector of Land Revenue, when he did the wrongful act complained of, had knowledge of the contract and of the probable loss in connection with the contract which would be the consequence of his act. For the purpose of determining the nature of this action, the Collector who made the contract and the Collector who cancelled the lease may be regarded as two perfectly distinct persons. The general rule of law is that, whoever does an illegal or wrongful act is answerable for all the consequences which ensue in the ordinary and natural course of events, but is not responsible for damage which, although arising out of the cause of action, does not immediately and necessarily flow from it. In other words, a wrong-doer is not liable for damage which is too remote, and "damage will obviously be too remote when it is caused wholly or principally by the act of the plaintiff himself. It cannot then be regarded as the necessary result of the defendant's misconduct." (Mayne on Damages, page 20.) Applying this rule to the present case, the Collector who knew that the land had been taken up by the plaintiff with the view of fulfilling a certain contract, is liable for any damage connected with such contract which may necessarily have arisen from the cancellation of the plaintiff's lease. If the result of his being deprived of this particular land had been the plaintiff was unable to erect a distillery at all, the Collector who was in a position to know that such would be the result would certainly be found to pay to the plaintiff all the profits which he would have made if he had not been disturbed. But if there was other land available to the plaintiff, not perhaps so suitable to his purpose as that of which he had been deprived, but still suitable to his purpose, the necessary result to the plaintiff of the Collector's act was not an entire loss of profits, but merely a diminution of profits. If the plaintiff allowed his natural indignation so far to get the better of his good sense, that because he could not have everything he would have nothing, he must bear the consequences of his own indiscretion. It is admitted that the Collector offered the plaintiff his choice of two other pieces of land but he refused them because, as he says, he did not think them suitable for a distillery. He does not say why they were unsuitable, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary I must hold that the plaintiff might profitably have erected a distillery upon one of these two pieces of land or upon some other piece of land which it would have been in his power to obtain—for if it were not so, why did he take the contract? If there was only one particular piece of land suitable for his purpose, he certainly would not have taken the contract without stipulating that the particular piece of land should be given to him, and as I have already said there was no stipulation of the kind. It appears that about one month elapsed before the plaintiff was deprived of the land originally granted to him, and during this time he was warned not to commence building. One result of the Collector's act therefore was that one month the plaintiff was necessarily inactive. It is not alleged that this delay made it any more difficult for the plaintiff to carry out his contract, and as it occurred during the middle of the rains it is probable that he would not have done much during this interval. But for this month, at all events, the plaintiff is entitled to all the profits which he would have made if he had not been interfered with. For the remaining eleven months of the year I think that the measure of damages is not the amount of profits which the plaintiff would have made if he had not been interfered with, but the difference between such profits and the profits which the plaintiff would have made if he had erected a distillery on one of the pieces of ground offered to him by the Collector or on some other piece of ground which he might have obtained by private contract. In support of this view, I may refer to the case of Ansell *vs.* Marshall (22 Law Journal, Queen's Bench, 118). The plaintiff had taken a passage to Australia in the defendant's vessel, but was not allowed to sail on account of a mistaken belief that he had not paid his fare. On the error being found out he was offered a passage in another vessel, which sailed a week after the first. Instead of going by it, he remained in England till December to see the defendant. It was held that the expenses of his keep till trial could not be allowed as damages, since he might have gone long ago if he had wished. The damage when the plaintiff had sustained from not being conveyed to Australia was not in dispute in the case, but had it been in dispute I have no doubt that the question would have been disposed of on the same principle. The plaintiff would not have been allowed to say—"The defendant wrongfully prevented me from going to Australia by the vessel in which I had taken my passage. I am not bound, nor do I choose to go by any other vessel. I will not go to Australia at all, but I hold the defendant responsible to me for all the profits which I should have made during my career in Australia if I had been permitted to go by the defendant's vessel." Such a claim would have been held to be preposterous, and it seems to me that such a claim would, in degree only, and not in its nature, be more unreasonable than that which is made by the plaintiff in the present case. It is of course impossible to do more than estimate very roughly the profits which the plaintiff would have made under two sets of circumstances, neither of which ever existed. He says himself that if he had not been disturbed he would have made a profit of Rs. 1,000 in 16 months. I will accept this statement as correct. The profits so stated is in round numbers Rs. 63 a month. For the first month then the plaintiff is entitled to receive Rs. 63 over and above the monthly instalment of Rs. 133 which he had to pay to the Collector, or altogether Rs. 196. For the remaining eleven months of the year, the profits which, according to the plaintiff's statement, he would have made amount to about Rs. 688. It is fair to consider that if he had built on the ground offered to him, he would have realized at least half this amount. I say this because it is not likely that the plaintiff would have made more than 12 per cent. nor less than 6 per cent. on the amount expended by him. If the contract was of such a nature that more than 12 per cent. was to be made out of it, there would have been more competition, and the plaintiff would have had to pay more for the contract. If on the other hand the contract was not of such a nature that so much as 6 per cent. could be made out of it, wherever the distillery might be built, the plaintiff would not have taken the contract. Taking, therefore, the plaintiff's own estimate of Rs. 688 as representing the maximum of profits at 12 per cent, half that sum, or Rs. 344, represents the maximum of profit at 6 per cent, and the difference between these two sums, or Rs. 344, represents the loss which the plaintiff necessarily sustained during the last eleven months of the year. This sum, added to Rs. 196, the estimated loss for the first month, gives a total of Rs. 540. On the whole, then, I would give the plaintiff a decree of Rs. 540 with costs in proportion. I have not lost sight of the fact that the plaintiff claims for loss of profits during sixteen months, but I do not see how he can do this, when the contract was only for a year. If a new contract was given to him he cannot make out that he was damaged in respect to the new contract by an act which took place before he entered into the contract, and the effect of which was within his contemplation when he did so. Nor, on the other hand, has it escaped my observation that the land of which the plaintiff was deprived was immediately after put up to auction and purchased for Rs. 151, so that it might be argued that the plaintiff might himself have bought the land for that sum, and that therefore that sum represents the maximum of damage which he necessarily sustained. But it is just possible that the plaintiff may not have had so much money immediately available at the time of the auction, and it is right that having sustained an injury he should have the benefit of this and any other doubt which may arise.

A SALVAGE CASE.

THE LATE BREAKDOWN OF THE S. S. MULA.

It will be remembered that the s.s. India, belonging to Messrs. Rubattino and Co., of Genoa, on her first voyage from Bombay to Europe had to put back to Bombay after having got nearly to Aden, on account of her supply of coal running short; and after having her bunkers replenished left Bombay a second time on the 9th inst., only to return again to harbour, but this time with a disabled vessel in tow. As frequently happens in such cases, a dispute arose as to the sum to be paid as salvage, the captain of the India claiming Rs. 50,000. A suit was filed in the High Court for the recovery of that amount, and the vessel was kept in arrest.

The plaintiff in the plaint says—The India is a screw steamer of about 1853 tons registered tonnage, and having engines of about 180 horse power, and belongs to the port of Genoa. At the time hereinafter mentioned she was manned by a crew of 51 hands all told. The Mula is a screw steamer of about 659 tons registered tonnage, and has engines of about 150 horse power, and belongs to the port of Bombay, and shortly before she was fallen in with by the India, as hereinaftermentioned, had sailed from Bombay on a voyage to Bushire with a general cargo, and on the said voyage she had also treasure on board, and the estimated value of the screw steamer and of the whole of the said cargo and treasure, and the freight thereon, is 4 lakhs of rupees or thereabouts. On Wednesday, the 10th day of August 1870, the India, laden with a general cargo and having 41 passengers on board, was proceeding from Bombay to Aden, and about 5 a.m. on that day, it then being not quite light, about 90 miles due west from Bombay a vessel was seen about two miles off under sail with her head to the south. The weather was hazy and the wind was light and moderate. A boat put off from the said vessel, and on seeing that the master of the India stopped her engines, and an officer of the said vessel having come on board it was discovered that the said vessel was the screw steamer Mula. The said officer stated that the Mula was on her way to Bushire but had broken her shaft on the evening of Monday the 8th August that since then they had been trying to sail, but as the wind was light she would not steer, and as the current was strong they had drifted and were still fast drifting to the south, that they were unable to make Bombay under sail and it was impossible to say where she might not drift to. The said officer further stated that the master of the Mula was ill and desired the master of the India to take the Mula in tow and tow her back to Bombay harbour. The master of the India was unwilling to go back to Bombay, but the said officer pressed the master of the India to take her in tow to Bombay. The master of the India thereupon stated that if the master of the Mula would state in writing his request, he would comply with such request thereupon. The officer went on board the Mula and returned to the India and gave to the master of the India a paper writing in the words and to the intent as follows, that is to say—"I hereby declare that I consider my steamer to be in such a disabled state as absolutely to require your assistance, which I accordingly demand. J. R. Coates, "10th August 1870. Master."

On receiving the aforesaid document the master of the India stayed by the Mula for some hours, and then took her in tow and towed her into Bombay harbour, where she arrived about 2 A.M. of Thursday the 11th August 1870. The Mula's hawser was carried away in towing, but the crew of the India passed one of the India's hawsers on board of the Mula, and with this she was brought into Bombay harbour. The crew were working two hours and upwards in fixing the hawsers, and the Mula was in tow from 8 A.M. of Wednesday the 10th August 1870 and until 2 A.M. of Thursday the 11th August 1870. By the service aforesaid the Mula and her cargo were preserved from total loss, and the India and her crew ran great risk and danger and were put to great delay and inconvenience in rendering the same. And the said plaintiffs pray this Honorable Court to pronounce such a sum to be due to the plaintiff for their aforesaid service as to it may seem meet, and to condemn the defendants therein and in costs, and that otherwise right and justice may be administered in the premises.

To this the defendant replied in his written statement—To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief the value of the property arrested in this suit is about Rs. 3,45,500 and not greater than three lakhs and a half of rupees. The value of the cargo, so far as I can ascertain by reference to the manifest, is ..... Rs. 2,60,000
The value of the steamer Mula is ..... ,, 70,000
The amount of freight is ..... ,, 7,000
The value of the coals on board is ..... ,, 7,000
The value of the stores is estimated at ..... ,, 1,500
Altogether Rs.... 3,45,500

I am informed and verily believe that at the time the Mula was taken in tow by the India she was in no immediate danger or *imminent* peril, and that if the India had declined to give the assistance which she gave the Mula would in all probability have either reached Bombay harbour or so near thereto to the southward that she might have anchored and sent for the assistance she required. I am also informed and verily believe that the India in towing the Mula back to Bombay incurred no danger either to the persons on board of her or to the vessel and her tackle and appurtenances, that no extraordinary degree of skill was displayed or required, that the labour bestowed was the ordinary labour of towing a vessel a distance of eighty miles or thereabouts in moderate weather, and that the loss of time to the India was not more than three days. I am able, ready, and willing to give security according to the rules and practice of this Honorable Court for such sum as may be held by a Judge in Chambers to be a proper sum.

On the 22nd instant affidavits by Shaik Essa bin Kullia, the owner of the Mula, and Mathew Coates, the captain, were read before Mr. Justice Green, who on hearing these ordered that the plaintiff should appear before him on the 25th August to show cause why the value of the ship said by them to be four lakhs of rupees should not be reduced to three lakhs and a half, and why the estimated amount for salvage services should not be reduced from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 25,000, and why the Mula should not be released from arrest upon security being given in the registry according to the rules and practice of the High Court for the said sum of Rs. 25,000.

Mr. McCulloch, representing the plaintiff, appeared in Chambers before Mr. Justice Green yesterday to show cause as above. The defendant was represented by the Advocate General.

Counsel on both sides having been heard,

His Lordship ordered that for the purposes of the release the property should be valued at Rs. 3,50,000, the ship to be released on the deposit of bonds for Rs. 30,000. Costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—25th August.

(Before R. H. Snowell, Esq.)

Theft.—Amenoola Rasherkhan, a seaman, was charged with stealing from the ship Ellora a spoon, worth three rupees, the property of the P. and O. Company. The magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to ten days' imprisonment.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

Kurrachee, 26th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 24th Aug., 11-25 A.M.; via Turkey, 24th Aug., 5-35 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 24th Aug., 2-34 P.M.; via Turkey, 24th Aug., 3-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; line beyond clear Persian line right to London.

REFORMATORY AT POONA.

The Juvenile Male Reformatory at Poona has been recognised by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement of youthful male offenders.

The following Rules have been sanctioned by Government:—

Rules made under Section 433 of the Amended Code of Criminal Procedure for the Reformatory at Poona, recognized by Government as a fit place for confinement of sentenced prisoners under the age of sixteen years—

1. Every such prisoner shall sleep in a separate cell.
2. He shall receive the same kind of clothing and diet as prisoners of his class receive in the Poona Gaol.
3. He may work with other juvenile prisoners during the day in a common workshop, the quantity and description of work being adapted, under the orders of the Medical Officer, to his age and fitness.
4. He shall be employed in useful trades, especial attention being given to carpentry and blacksmith's work, under the superintendence of a warder and school master.
5. He shall attend school for three hours per diem for instruction, in the vernacular, in reading, writing, and arithmetic.
6. He shall not be fettered except in order to prevent violent conduct.
7. A register of general behaviour, diligence, and progress at work shall be kept, and system of marks adopted, carrying with them rewards and punishments. The latter shall be similar to those awarded in schools.
8. To promote emulation and industry, small pecuniary rewards, payable from the profit of their labour, should be credited to such juvenile offenders as show marked diligence and good behaviour.
9. The sums at the credit of a juvenile offender should at his release be expended for the purchase of suitable tools and clothes, to enable him to earn an honest livehood.
10. The Reformatory shall be managed by the Gaoler of the Poona City Gaol under the appellation of Manager, and under the superintendence of the Superintendent of that Gaol, who is to be Superintendent of the Reformatory. The Medical Officer of the Gaol shall also be Medical Officer of the Reformatory.
11. The Visitors of the Reformatory shall be the Official Visitors of the City Gaol, together with the Educational Inspector and Deputy Inspector, and such other gentlemen as Government may from time to time appoint on their expressing a willingness to serve.
12. These officers of the Reformatory, and generally all matters connected with it, shall be under the control of the Inspector General of Prisons, who should submit an annual report to Government regarding the management of the Reformatory.

COURT MARTIAL.

At an European District Court Martial assembled at Poona, on the 17th August, under the presidency of Colonel F. Loch, Private Frederick Batt, of the 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Poona on the 1st of August 1870, while a prisoner undergoing sentence of a District Court Martial, broken away from his escort and rushed into the Canteen, at the same time making use of threatening language to Private James Mullins, one of the escort, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "You old——I will break your head before I have done."

2nd Charge.—Disgraceful conduct in having at Poona on the 2nd of August 1870, feigned madness by dancing before his Commanding Officer when brought before him for the offence stated in the 1st charge. Also for wilfully spoiling the articles belonging to the regimental cells.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charges and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days (to commence on the expiration of the sentence he is now undergoing) and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the articles belonging to the regimental cells. The Major General Commanding the Division has confirmed the above sentence.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—25th August, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 24th August, 5-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 42 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th August, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 36 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 24th August, 2-34 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 26 minutes.

Via Turkey, 24th August, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 25 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th August, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 3 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 24th to 9 P.M. of the 25th August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 7	0 2
,, Calcutta	7 37	0 43
,, Madras	0 55	0 6
,, Galle	4 20	2 5

INDIAN ITEMS.

The *Rangoon Gazette* gives a spirited account of a steeple-chase which took place there by moonlight on the 10th instant. The riders were Major Lloyd and Mr. Richard, the pace very fast, the ground very difficult—stiff jumps and ugly holes, but with the exception of one pip apiece the race ended without mishap.

The last *Punjab Government Gazette* contains a translation of an address to Sir Robert Montgomery, G.C.S.I., and K.C.B., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, dedicating to him the Montgomery Hall at Lahore, and also Sir Robert Montgomery's reply to "the Maharajahs, Rajahs, Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab." The list of signatures to the former is headed by those of the Maharajahs of Cashmere and Puttiala, and contains those of about a score of Rajahs and Nawabs.

The Report of the Committee of investigation into the Allahabad Gun Carriage Agency disaster has not, so we are informed, yet gone beyond the local Government. Major Cobbe, who was (nominally) Superintending Engineer during a great portion of the time that the works were under construction, has obtained leave to England, an almost confirmed invalid. Major Jackson, the Executive Engineer, whose leave has been already *gazetted*, has been requested to remain in the country for the present.—*Pioneer*, August 23.

A Remarkable Feat.—Yesterday (Aug. 21) four or five sailors, having gained admittance to the Oehterloney Monument, carried a rope with them to the summit, and tying one end of it firmly round the pillar, began to descend by it to the great surprise of a number of natives. The Jacks had done this about half-a-dozen times, when one of them had a most narrow escape. He was on the top, and began descending, but before he had got down half-way, his hand slipped, but quick as lightning, he succeeded in regaining his grasp, not however without receiving some hurt, for owing to the sudden jerk caused, he could not support himself, and fell on the grass from a height of about 16 feet.—*Indian Daily News.*

The *Indian Mirror* says—"Her Gracious Majesty the Queen granted an interview to Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen on Saturday last, the 14th instant. Intelligence, which has been telegraphed to us from England, will, we hope, not only carry gladness into the hearts of Brahmos, but of every one who desires the true prosperity of India. The details of the interview, which is said to have been 'pleasant,' have not yet reached us; but we have little doubt it had special bearing upon the people and prospects of Her Majesty's Indian empire. This is the second time that the honour of a private meeting has been accorded to a native subject of this country, the first recipient of the honour having been the late Baboo Dwarka Nath Tagore. Whatever the detractors of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen in this country might choose to think or give out, there is no doubt that his visit to England has been a brilliant and unprecedented success, which, we hope, will be turned to the true benefit of his motherland."

Bar Dress Regulations.—According to the *Madras Athenæum*, the members of the Ceylon Bar are said to have enjoyed a hearty laugh at the expense of a learned Judge. It seems that an advocate of the Court, having perhaps overslept himself, appeared in Court without the customary decoration of *bands*, and on his rising, unconscious of this terrible shortcoming, to make a motion to the Court, the Judge who was sitting curtly refused to hear him. The learned counsel sat down and left the case to his junior. About half an hour later the Judge returned to the attack, and began to comment on a style of dress which was neither that of an ordinary gentleman nor that of a barrister. Upon this, the advocate rose and said that having retired from the conduct of the case, he did not consider that the Court had any right to criticise his costume, as the public were at liberty to come into Court dressed as they liked, and he was but one of the public; but more than provoke discussion on a matter so ludicrously unimportant, he would leave the Court, and so the irate Judge preserved a remnant of his dignity.

Atrocious Murders.—We regret to observe that in the city of Hyderabad there appears to be a disposition for perpetrating the most atrocious deeds that defy all law and authorities. Some time during last month, we are told, were four murders committed, the perpetrators of which have not as yet been detected. We now hear that another murder was committed the other day by one of the Arabs of the city, who, for murdering his own kind, was seized by some twenty Arabs and then being tied up to a tree was shot at by them with pistols. We also hear that two of the Arabs have perpetrated the same deed, but on hearing that several of the Arabs constituting a pretty strong force were endeavouring to effect their capture, have concealed themselves within their own dwellings and threaten to destroy their families first with blunderbusses if ever the Arabs attempt to make an entrance into their quarters, and then blow the brains out of the first man that attempts their lives. These Arabs we are told apparently evince a timidity to make an attempt into their houses, which shows how very courageous indeed they must be by nature. We cannot however, vouch for the correctness of these reports, as we merely give them from what we have heard through a reliable source. But, we think, it is high time that these dauntless murderers should be made an example of by the extremities of the law, and that they should no longer be tolerated to perpetrate such cold-blooded murders in the city.—*Hyderabad Crescent*, August 20.

ENGLISH EDUCATION AND THE BENGALEE BABOO.

As increasing facilities of communication draw the two continents together, it is interesting to observe the ready response which any prevalent feeling in England receives in this country. It travels from there to us, electric like, and strikes with hardly a perceptible diminution of intensity. Just at present, education being the chief subject of discussion at home, education becomes in this country also a matter of paramount importance. The respective merits of Vernacular and English education are being loudly insisted upon everywhere, now here perhaps with so much of a party-spirit as in Calcutta. A rumour lately went abroad that the Government meditated the withdrawal of all imperial grants in aid of English education. The Bengalee Baboo was naturally aghast at the supposition, and betook himself forthwith to the work of denunciation. His friends and admirers also came to his assistance, and poured forth a number of letters in opposition to this rumoured policy. These letters are of the longest and by no means wanting in bitterness. Mr. Justice Markby, indeed, appears to consider that an advocate of vernacular education is not simply mistaken, but a traitor to his country, unworthy of the name of Englishman, and gravitating by the natural tendency of a depraved nature in the direction of barbarism. But, as is the way in discussions upon education, there is a great dust of words raised about grants of public money, school-houses, the immortal writings of Shakespeare and Milton, and similar set topics, in the midst of which the nature and purposes of education itself are entirely lost sight of. The advocates of English education appear to consider it sufficient to assert the superiority of English literature to justify the expenditure of public money according to their wishes. This, however, is far from sufficient. Grant, by way of supposition, that English literature is superior to French, still no one would assert that the French ought therefore to study it in preference to their own, or would improve the national character if they did so. On the other hand, the vernacular party have been striking about in the dark, quite as wildly as their opponent. There is the same absence of any defined purpose in their writings beyond the somewhat trifling matter of having a distinct official to superintend the vernacular schools. This, indeed, they insist upon with wearisome iteration; but how vernacular education will operate upon the mind—in what way it will testify its superiority to English?—on such preliminary but essential questions, their epistles throw no light whatever. Leaving, for the present, the question of vernacular education, we shall state briefly why, in our judgment, the advocates of English education are over-sanguine in the results they anticipate from a study of English literature.

First then, what is it that we mean by English literature? De Quincey complains in one of his essays, that the word literature in a popular use is a mere term of convenience for expressing the total books in a language. In this sense he says a dictionary, a grammar, a spelling book, an almanac, a system of farriery, a treatise of billiards, the court calendar, &c., belong to literature. He then proceeds with his accustomed subtlety of thought and policy of expression to give the true definition. All books in which the matter to be communicated is paramount to the manner of its communication he excludes from the philosophical conception of literature. In antithesis to these works of instruction, he comprises under the head of literature all works which "communicate power." By this expression he means those works which make us feel "vividly, and with a vital consciousness, emotions which ordinary life rarely or never supplies occasions for exciting, and which had previously lain unawakened, and hardly within the dawn of consciousness." Now English literature in this sense is as special and peculiar to the land which produces it as the trees which grow upon the soil. It is not a dead thing packed up in books, which a man can master by merely acquiring the language. It is a living expression of the national character, the root of which lies far away in the past, and which has assumed this particular form under the stress of a thousand storms, and the kindly influences of dews and sunshine which descended nowhere but on England. It is, if we may use the expression, the incarnation of the nation's thought, *the word* which has gone forth from them—the manner in which they have interpreted the great riddle of life. In every appeal it makes to our sympathy or admiration, it pre-supposes an inward knowledge and experience of the communities under which it was produced. It addresses us not as representatives of an abstract humanity but as Englishmen. Shakespeare for example is a great moral teacher. In nearly all his plays some profound and general truth is exemplified and driven home to the reason and conscience with unmatched power and insight. He does not simply lay down precepts of conduct. He clothes them in flesh and blood and exhibits them in their practical efforts. As we turn the leaves of *Macbeth*, *Lear*, or *Othello*, it is not, to quote the language of Dr. Newman, *notional*, but a *real apprehension* that we obtain of ambition, ingratitude, hate, or jealousy. But notwithstanding his transcendent powers, it would be false to say that Shakespeare has powerfully assisted in building up the French or German character. They admire him—nay individuals love him—but the nation in general is unaffected. Why? Because he is an Englishman speaking to Englishmen. His language sounds in our ears with the ring of countless associations which *must* be unheard elsewhere. The mysterious harmonies whereby he weds thought and speech in such intimate connection are a music unintelligible to all but English ears, unintelligible that is in all its soul-searching power. Take, by way of illustration, such a line as the following, "Ye good yeomen whose limbs were made in England." Few Englishmen would read it without a glow of pride. Hundreds of noble actions rise at once before the mind's eye, when the good yeomen, whose limbs were made in England, wrested vict

of horror which such a monster instinctively inspires if he had displayed any show of compunction for so many dreadful deeds But he has determinedly and ostentatiously exhibited a hardened indifference. He pleaded not guilty as firmly as if he were really innocent. Throughout the trial he communicated with his counsel as coolly as if he were a mere spectator to whom a good point for cross-examination had occurred. Only when the jury were deliberating did he seem nervous or anxious, the hope of escaping the doom he had so richly deserved having overmastered his stoical insensibility to the crimes by which that doom had been courted. Even this show of human susceptibility was transient and evanescent. As soon as sentence was pronounced he drew himself up as if resolved to play the man. When the hitherto suppressed indignation of the audience at last broke forth in a storm of hisses he scowled defiantly round the court as if contemplating a sudden spring among the crowd. Seldom has it been our lot to chronicle a crime so fearful as that by which the Marshall family have perished, and never, even among those bloodstained annals with which the names of Burke and Greenacre, of Tawell and Palmer, of Teopmann and Miller are associated, has it been our lot to read of an assassin more demoniacal than John Jones, condemned to an enduring infamy as the Denham murderer.—*Standard*, July 25.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LONDON, 29TH JULY.

I NEVER remember a Goodwood so uneventful, company so little distinguished, or racing so mediocre. There was no great style or fashion on the Ladies' Lawn, no *grandes dames* or toilettes,—at least not considering it was Goodwood,—the field for the stakes was about the most ragged ever seen, and the return of the Stand receipts, I should think, fell much below the average. The Duke of Richmond calls the meeting "his best farm,"—but I don't believe it was on this occasion. I can't account for the flatness and dulness that was over everything, for the weather, bar a thunderstorm, was everything that could be desired, and people were all longing to leave town and get some fresh air. I suppose the heat was thought too intense even for the Goodwood beeches to give shelter from. But where are the people all gone? They can't all have rushed off to Switzerland and Norway, which are the only two places open just now on the Continent. I am told that, despite the threat of the French Exporor to hang all the newspaper correspondents he catches near his lines, there are an immense number of them, amateur and professional, gone to the front, or where they consider "the front" likely to be. Nothing will deter a conscientious "special" I know, and I verily believe some of them *will* be hung. How very sad. But Goodwood —why is it not Goodwood, and why do they have ten races a day? It is all very fine of course and very pleasant for the Duchess of Fitz-Fulke and the Countess of Come-and-look, who are either staying at "the House" or in one of the pleasant spots within an hour's drive of the course, because they know there will be ample time for the preprandial tea and their eight o'clock dinners, but the poor sojourners at Brighton, Bognor, and Worthing, when racing does not terminate till 6 o'clock, know that they will not get any dinner till 9-30 or thereabouts, and may think themselves fortunate indeed if they get it then. But as a friend said to me, going down to Newmarket last July meeting, *apropos* of Lord George Manners' proposition to go away with racing on the Monday at head-quarters,—"those who don't like it need not come." So my dear Brown and dear Miss Jones, if you find Brighton too far, and ten races a day too much, why don't you stop away? It is a pleasant way the Jockey Club, and those in authority over us, have of meeting any complaint or suggestion from the body-politic. The Admiral was seated on the porch of Goodwood House yesterday morning as I drew up to the course, enjoying his *Times*, that is if any one can enjoy the *Times* now, (the frantic hatred of the French Emperor is so pronounced), and he did not seem to be at all inconvenienced by the long journey I had taken, and no doubt would have told myself and friends, if we had complained of the lengthy programme, that "one of the courses" was open to us, to come and hold up our fingers, or stay away and grumble. It is the Jockey Club way of redressing grievances. The racing at Goodwood, to return, was mild, with the exception of one or two of the two-year old affairs, and the Cup, which latter gave us a splendid struggle between Siderolite and Champion. The stakes was won by old Paganini and the much-vaunted French horse Capitaliste turned out a most safe one, and after going very suspiciously in the market, retired to 100 to 7 on the morning of the race. It is right to add that the Duke of Hamilton had no more to do with the horse than I had, as he was the property of Planzer, his Grace's trainer, and ran in his name. The Duke did not come to Goodwood to see him run, had not a penny on him, and never meant having one. Somebody got a pretty penny out of him, and the book-makers had altogether a very good race, for Sweet Sound, who was backed at the last moment for as much money as could be got on, never was in the hunt at all, and, supposing everything to be on the square, must be a very over-rated animal. Typhœus won the Steward's Cup at the good price of 20 to 1, at which everybody was glad, for Count Batthyany does not often get a turn, and he is a thorough good old-fashioned sportsman who deserves one. The race was the Cup however, and that made up for other shortcomings. Sabinus had been heralded about as the greatest certainty of the season ever since he won the Ascot Cup, and prophets and tipsters have proclaimed him from the housetops. Nothing could go down but Sabinus, and that in the face of some market fluctuations, which were not assuring. It was though: Sir Joseph Hawley was going to try on *Pero Gomez*, but within the last week the betting has pointed to Siderolite as the horse, and at the last moment Sabinus went so badly in the market that his backers were prepared for their doom. Morna was started to make running for Siderolite, who took it up about a mile from home, joined by Sabinus, and went on with a will, coming down the hill into the straight, the property of the straightforward gin-spinner was seen to be beaten, and Siderolite came on closely attended by Mr. Savile's Champion, between whom a magnificent race ensued. Champion appeared to have much the best of it opposite the stand, for Siderolite looked beaten, but Wells nursed him with consummate skill for one final struggle, and calling on him close home won almost on the post by a head. It was a treat to see such an exhibition of gameness on the part of the horse and fine riding on the part of the jockey. The less said about the performance of Sabinus and his owner the better.

Madras is to be spared (for the present at all events) the infliction of Mr. Ayrton as Governor-General. While the office of beadle to an Eastern parish of London is vacant, while the Marylebone Vestry requires the assistance of an unusually blatant and overbearing Jack-in-Office, and while an utter disregard for the feelings, the very existence even of recipients of public good remains a qualification for members of the St. Pancras Board of Guardians, it is difficult to arrive at any satisfactory reason for the disposal of the First Commissioner of Works at such a distance from his appreciative country. Certainly, among all the unpopular acts, which are gradually but unfailingly filling up the measure of the present Ministry, the appointment of the member for the Tower Hamlets is by no means the smallest drop, and no man has probably ever earned more deserved detestation from all classes than the supercilious flunkey, who has persistently outraged the commonest forms of even official politeness.

True, one does not anticipate any great amount of urbanity from such a district as the Tower Hamlets, an unsavoury locality possessing a militia recruited from the dregs of the population, but extending even as far north as Edinburgh; near to which classic city I had the pleasure on Saturday of witnessing for the first time a meeting not generally known through the medium of the sporting press, but sufficiently familiar to me, thanks to an amusing paper in *Tales from Blackwood*, called,—"How I became a Yeoman." I allude to the Royal Mid Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry Races. In the story I quote, the hero, disgusted at the preference shewn by his soul's adored to a regular, plunges frantically into military life, becomes a "Soor dook," runs a succession of mucks culminating in the breaking of his leg at Musselburgh Course, and recovering to find on his table the marriage cards of the dragoon and his cruel deceiver, who, in addition to the sweetest of Christian names, has, it is added, with a sound Scottish appreciation of such benefits, twenty thousand pounds.

From the number of people who attended, these races are evidently popular, though the excitement and interest in the sport was chiefly confined to the Stand and Paddock, and candour compels me to admit that I never saw less plunging or "operators" proceed with more exasperating caution.

This, combined no doubt with the heat, had a powerful effect on the ring, and a ruffian, professedly from Leeds, who had been admitted into the paddock, betook himself in the intervals of business to indiscriminate abuse of the company, but as he was very dirty in his person, and betrayed great lack of originality in his language, he was not interfered with. Three of the races were well contested, though the pace was necessarily slow, the ground being sandy and desperately heavy in places, the horses bursting with condition, and few jocks as a rule under 11 stone. The best run of all was a match most gallantly contested by a game old hero, Captain Harrison, adjutant to the corps, who, in spite of his eighty-one years, gave Blackwood, of the firm in George Street, all he knew to do, to land the orange and blue (it ought to have been ebony surely) at the post.

I find that our caterers are yet a long way behind the North Britons in the science of making a fortune out of articles utterly valueless, moreover I am convinced that for unparalleled audacity in lying any waiter at the Musselburgh Stand would be found *facile princeps*, and much might be learned by any enterprising man of business, who felt his inferiority in this respect, by an attendance at the Edinburgh meetings.

There is now a fine opportunity for the Home Secretary to shew us what may be done in the way of letting off notorious criminals. Mr. Millar lies under *Socrates* for a most straightforward murder, and Mr. Jones, who has polished off a whole family, is sentenced to death. When one thinks of the extraordinary excuse that was set up for Mr. Spilsbea, who had the satisfaction of killing a woman with whom he happened to disagree, one can hardly expect that the supreme justice of the law can be carried out in the case of either of these two men.

"The windows of photographers' shops present a curious array of portraits. The Court, the Camp, the Bar, the Pulpit, and the Stage are all represented, and not unfrequently in very questionable company. Most persons are familiar with the pictures of Mabel Grey, a girl with large liquid eyes, a face that would serve as a model for a sculptor, hair that reminds one of the Godiva legend, and a figure as perfect as one of the Graces. The portrait always attracts notice, and if a lady puts the puzzling question, 'Who is that lovely girl?' the reply generally given is, 'Oh! she is an actress.' Mabel Grey was a few seasons ago the leader of the *demi monde* in London, and used to rival virtuous females in the elegance of her carriages and dresses, and the splendour of her diamonds. Her blaze would seem to have been like that of a comet, and her descent as ignominious, for we read that on Saturday Mabel figured in the dock at Clerkenwell Police Court, charged with assaulting a laundress. She knocked the unoffending washer-woman down, blackened her eyes, sad jumped upon her, after which she turned upon a man who was passing and made a furious attack on his whiskers. That Mabel's beauty is not conspicuous in her manners or conversation was further proved by the sworn statement, that she was very much intoxicated, and made use of foul language. She was ordered to pay a fine of 40s., or in default, a month's imprisonment, with hard labour. The fashionably lady had no money, and was locked up."

I thought at first that I would leave the notice of Mabel Grey without any comment, but perhaps I may say a few words about this. It was always expected that there would be a bad break-up in that establishment, and as the *régime* was brandy and soda from morn to dewy eve, most people who had been there once, and did not seem to care much to frequent the place, and so there is an end of that big "coup."

"Things must be as they may," said Corporal Nigm, but things have fallen off most sadly in a place called Cremorne. This chapel of ease has by exceeding ill-luck fallen into the hands of a robber and a ruffian, who gives you an execrable dinner and charges you a fearful price. *Ecoutez.* Soup, very bad. Whitebait (small roach), unobtainable entrées, a stale duck, bad meat, a half-thawed ice-pudding, and a bill of £2. I may mention that civility had no place in all this charge.

There is a wonderful run just now on a publication which comes out weekly, called *Vanity Fair*. The leading cartoons are wonderfully clever, and rumour has been promulgated to the effect that the original prints will soon be out of date, so everybody is buying up copies where they can lay hands on them. The cartoons must always be very valuable, as the original drawings are remarkably good, and cannot be copied.

—*Pioneer.* ARMGEDEUS.

THE CHINESE INVASION OF AMERICA.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

How would the ancient Roman Commonwealth have carried on its affairs, when it ruled over races of every variety of complexion and language and propensities, if instead of maintaining with the utmost jealousy the several ranks of slaves, freemen, strangers, "municipals," colonists, half citizens, and whole citizens, it had admitted them at once indiscriminately to all political rights on a footing of perfect equality? Because that is the problem which the Republic of the United States, already rivalling in another hemisphere the magnitude and dignity which ancient Rome reached in this, appears to have set itself to solve. And yet Rome had not such inferior varieties of mankind to deal with as America. Classical antiquity knew nothing of "savages." Its acquaintance with the negro races was very imperfect. The peoples over which it ruled were all, or nearly all, "Aryan" or "Semitic." The haughtiest Roman, the subtlest Greek, could not vaunt of any marked physical distinction from the Gaul or the Numidian. There were among that motley multitude no such contrasts as that, for instance, between the British colonist and the native of Australia. Or, let us take another instance, for our roving tendencies now bring us acquainted with the strangest and darkest corners of the earth. In the Andaman Islands destiny has brought European superintendents and Hindoo soldiers and convicts into company with a tribe of aborigines who seem to realize the Darwinian theory, and form the "missing link." "They have never been able to settle down," writes an English officer, "and consequently have no dwelling places, nor have formed villages, or deemed cultivation any source of bettering their lives. In other words, they are in the lowest state of humanity and much resemble in actions the race of a monkey. They see no cause for clothing themselves, of laying by for the future, of attaining knowledge of things foreign, or of the principles of communication, of preventing destruction and saving life." What position are we Europeans to assume, as the age of democracy advances, towards creatures such as these? We have discarded the bold philosophy of the Southern white respecting the negroes of which, to say, he ain't white is a libel, and he ain't the descendant of Noah any more than my horse is. Noah, sir, was a white man, and if he was a white man, and if he had a white wife, as he had, how could he have a nigger child?" Religion tells us that they are in one sense our equals. By repudiating the practice of slavery, we have avowed them to be our equals in another. Are we to complete the doctrine of human equality by admitting them to the suffrage and its attendant rights?

This is a question by no means without practical difficulty to ourselves. In New Zealand, and as we believe, at the Cape, it has made its way to the surface, and it has not yet rather evaded than fully answered. But it is of far greater magnitude in the United States. The original British colonists there, or at least in some of the States, were slow and reluctant in admitting even European new-comers to the franchise without some apprenticeship of delay. But the tide of white immigration swept all artificial obstacles away. Then came the wholesale addition of colored freedmen after the recent emancipation. This is as yet an experiment only; and, while the novelty is still at the freshest, it has been proposed in Congress to extend similar political equality to Chinese and to Indians. This has been rejected, or, at all events, adjourned, the most distinguished partisans of negro rights having joined with some of their own stiffest opponents in repudiating it. And although they exposed themselves thereby to the familiar charge of inconsistency, there can be little doubt that they were in the right. Whatever logic may have to say to the contrary, practical wisdom must decide against so grotesque a proceeding as the grant of political rights to the wild Indian, until he has given pledges to society (as some few tribes have) by peaceful habits of some generations. Red Cloud and Spotted Tail are scarcely to be held as yet qualified to elect or to represent. The case of the Chinese is very different. They are orderly and intelligent, the children of an older civilization than ours. Their ancestors dwelt in sumptuous cities or in richly-cultivated plains, when those of the Puritan fathers wandered the forests, tattooed with blue patterns. They are at all events, it might be said, superior to the negro. But then they are inferior to him in one respect; they have not learned as he has, however imperfectly, to share in the ways and feelings of the great white majority. They are as yet strangers, not in descent only, but in their whole course of life, religious and social. There is, therefore, no hardship in them, and no abandonment of principle in requiring of them a considerable amount of preliminary apprenticeship.

Meanwhile, the "almond-eyed Mongolians" are steadily winning their way to citizenship, however delayed, by persevering dogged industry, and the art of rendering themselves indispensable. In California they form an important section of the population, and are fast accommodating themselves to the habits of the rest of its miscellaneous inhabitants. Even the "religious difficulty" constitutes no very great difficulty with them. Many Chinese stick to the following of Confucius, but numbers are Voltairians and cosmopolites, and a good many Christians. Within these few months, a Chinese native preacher, converted since his arrival, drew large congregations in the streets of San Francisco. But they are no longer confined to the shores of the Pacific. They have already begun to invade the Eastern seaboard, and to meet and underbid our European emigrants on the very coast of the Atlantic. This curious revolution in human affairs is likely to take place from two causes. In the South, the white landowners cannot get rid, any more than our West Indian planters, of the idea of trying experiments in the way of coolie immigration, or quasi-slavery—experiments which have turned out for the most part, for thirty years past, extensive and unsuccessful. They cannot or will not learn that to treat free negroes fairly and pay them regularly will in the long run cost less and produce more than to import foreigners, whom they mainly hope to maintain in a condition of dependence. And some of them are now eagerly endeavouring to bring, not only Chinese, but Indian coolies and recruits from every corner of the quasi-servile world, into the labour market at New Orleans.

In the North an attempt is being made to introduce the same class of operatives from very different causes. The scarcity and dearness of European immigrant labor in New England, where the population has a constant set westward, and, above all, the exacting spirit of the trade unions, have set this movement on foot. "It has been seriously proposed," so we are informed by the *New York Times*, "to substitute the Mongolian for the European race as domestics; and we are told that the company who are about to construct the Cape Cod Canal also propose to import 5,000 Chinese to do the work." "And thus," adds our contemporary, "the legitimate descendants of those who came over in the Mayflower will have to contend with the doctrines of Rome on one hand, and those of Confucius on the other." A letter from the *Times'* Philadelphia correspondent seems to be of this month continues the history of the movement. "The recent shipment of a number of Chinese coolies to North Adams, Massachusetts, in the heart of New England, to work in a shoe factory, has caused the profoundest sensation. It opens the door to them, if they succeed, for employment in any trade in the country." The "Knights of St. Crispin," one of the most formidable of American trade unions, have by their tyranny over the employers urged on this ominous importation. If the writer is to be depended on, the result has been, not the discouragement of employers, but the break-up of the St. Crispin lodge in North Adams, and a treaty between capital and labour. Meetings are not only are the working classes taking up the question in mass meetings and noisy demonstrations, but a bill is now pending in the Senate, with much prospect of success, to prevent the enforcement of coolie contracts for "servile labour." It is probable that, in the end, King Capital will have his way, and Chinamen become a substantial contingent in the vast working population of the States. If this could only be effected, in the long run, through the process of dragging down the European labourer to the level of the Oriental, civilization would certainly be no gainer by the result. But the more probable solution of the question will be found in a more complete division of labour and the continued progress of mechanical invention.

A REMARKABLE conflagration occurred near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on June 28. In a suburb called Sharpsburg, along the bank of the Alleghany river, are numerous petroleum refineries, with oil-tanks, buildings, and all the accessories of that important business. About 2 P.M. a heavy thunder-storm passed over Sharpsburg, and at half-past two lightning struck simultaneously two 20,000 barrel oil-tanks. They caught fire, fell to pieces, and the burning petroleum flowed in all directions along the roads, railways, sewers, kennels, and the Alleghany river bank while the river itself was covered in that portion nearest Sharpsburg. One man was burnt to death, and the bridge across the Alleghany destroyed. Hundreds of people had to flee for their lives, for cellars were quickly filled with burning oil, and the neighbouring buildings destroyed. At least 500,000 dlrs. worth of property is said to have been burnt.

THE ITALIAN OPERAS—DRURY LANE.

IN an article on the Italian Operas, some time since, we said that "the co-existence of two houses, whatever risk it may entail upon speculators, is an advantage to the public." The experience of the season now at an end has shown that we were right. No frequenters of the Opera can have forgotten the meagre fare provided last year by Messrs. Gye and Mapleson, with their respective companies thrown into one. Mr. Mapleson at Drury Lane, and Mr. Gye at Covent Garden, the year previous, each singly provided more attractions than when, rivalry thrown aside, they afterwards united their fortunes. But we need not further dilate upon a subject already worn threadbare.

If Covent Garden has been accredited this season with an efficient company, Drury Lane must be accredited with one even more so. The singers who abandoned the Gye-Mapleson coalition would alone have sufficed to form the nucleus of a highly attractive troop. With Madlles. Christine Nilsson and Ilma di Murska, leading sopranos, Madame Trebelli Bettini, leading contralto, and Madame Sinico, leading *seconda donna* (*prima donna* on occasions); with Signor Mongini, the "Wachtel of the South," Signors Gardoni and Bettini, principal tenors, and Mr. Charles Lyall, *tenore buffo*, with Mr. Santley and M. Gassier, chief barytones, Signor Foli, leading bass, and Madame Corsi, Madlle. Vinta, Signor Zoboli, &c., more or less capable representatives of subordinate parts, Mr. Wood, the new director, might complacently have folded his arms, and exclaiming, "Here is my company," have awaited the issue. But as new familiar faces are welcome, and reinforcements useful on emergencies, he was well advised in making other engagements. This he did with a liberal hand. The ladies' department was strengthened by Mesdames Volpini and Monbelli, Madlles. Reboux and Pauline Lucca, (soprano); the gentlemen's by Signors Bettini, Perotti and Rinaldini (tenors), Signor Castelli (*basso buffo*), M. Verger, Signor Raguer, and last not least, M. Faure (barytones.) It should be also mentioned that Madlle. Mathilde Savertal, from Pisa, was announced to appear as Valentine in the *Huguenots*, but she not forthcoming, an engagement was subsequently made with Madame Caroline Barbot, to fill her place. Operatic amateurs are aware that Madame Barbot was at one time recognised as a great artist, both in Paris and St. Petersburg; but four years ago she lost her voice, and her single performance of Valentine at Drury Lane Theatre sufficed to show that she had not recovered it, and that there is small likelihood of her ever recovering it.

The orchestra (with Herr Straus as leading violin) a body of instrumentalists now at least equal to that at the other house, has enjoyed the advantage of performing throughout the season under one conductor; and it is not high treason against Covent Garden to insist that the unaided efforts of Signor Arditi at one theatre have been more efficacious, more fruitful in results, than the combined efforts of Signors Vianesi and Bevignani at the other. The chorus at Drury Lane, once more, with the exception of some twenty resident singers, gathered from all parts of the Continent, but chiefly from Italy and Spain, is as strong a body of young and fresh voices as could be desired. Imperfectly trained at the beginning, and unfamiliar with a majority of the operas advertised in the prospectus (especially those tracing their origin to Germany and France), it has, nevertheless, done excellent service in the course of the season—for which no little credit is due to Signor Santi, the diligent chorus-master.

Although Drury Lane opened its doors three weeks later than Covent Garden (April 16th), no fewer than eighteen operas have been given. Considering that not merely the interior of the theatre had to be entirely transformed, but new music to be copied, new costumes made, and a new *mise-en-scène* provided for each separate work in succession, this shows uncommon vigour and despatch, that cannot be unanimously as all the operas were decorously put upon the stage—without extravagance it is true, but with a scrupulously strict view to completeness. We subjoin a list of them, in chronological order as they were brought out:—*Rigoletto, Lucia, Il Barbiere, Faust, Il Flauto Magico, Le Nozze di Figaro, La Sonnambula, Also Hassan (Weber), L'Ora del Cairo* (Mozart), *Robert le Diable, Martha, Dinorah, Don Giovanni, Il Trovatore, Otello, the Huguenots, Lohengrin* (A. Thomas), and *L'Ottavdese Dannato* (Wagner). Those operas to which the names of the composers are here added were heard on a London Italian stage for the first time.

Verdi's *Rigoletto* was performed on the opening night, with Madlle. di Murska as Gilda, Signor Mongini as the Duke, and Mr. Santley as Rigoletto. We refer to this simply in deference to Madlle. di Murska, who, while singing the music admirably, gave a reading of the part of the Jester's daughter more thoroughly dramatic than we have been accustomed to, and who, although she had never played it before (at least in London), achieved an unquestionable success. We have heard and read of this gifted lady as "the eccentric *prima donna*." Why "eccentric" we are unable to divine. Eccentric or not, however, since her first appearance here, in May 1865, Madlle. di Murska has maintained, not only undiminished, but in many cases better, maintained it by legitimate means. In spite of certain defects of style, now, we believe, ineradicable, she is both a singer and an actress of the first class, and during the season just terminated has conferred invaluable services upon the theatre where she is attached. It was as the heroine of Donizetti's eternal *Lucia di Lammermoor* that Madlle. di Murska made herself known among us, and what strikes as forcibly now as it did five years since, when she came upon the operatic world with all the interest belonging to a strange phenomenon, is the union of the elements of conventional stage business in her entire assumption, the originality of her conception, and the manner in which she goes through scene after scene in a way of her own, never at any moment recalling the peculiarities of other singers. This, we may add, is as noticeable in her Gilda as in her Lucia. In both operas she has much ado to contend with Signor Mongini, whose very powerful voice and unrestrainable enthusiasm too often lead him into excesses which, while detracting from the effect of his own performance, impart the semblance of caricature to what he intends most earnestly, and sensibly to the inconvenience of his associates. Instances to the point have been as frequent with Signor Mongini this year as at any former period, and were especially noticeable in *La Sonnambula*, the third opera in which he appeared with Madlle. di Murska. When, in 1859, as Elvino, also at Drury Lane Theatre, he made his *début* in London, Miss Victoire Balfe being the Amina, Signor Mongini was criticized for the same want of self-control we are condemning now. Eleven years might surely afford time enough for improvement; but it is to be feared that this artist's particular malady is incurable. True he is "*journalier*," as the French express it, and on some occasions does far better than on others; but he is never quite satisfactory, always keeping his hearers in apprehension of an outburst, which may come at any time or place most inappropriate. With such splendid means as he possesses the more is the pity.

Madame Monbelli, one of the new comers, made her appearance in the *Barbiere di Siviglia*, and if nothing but a pleasing and flexible voice, with an easy command of florid vocalisation, were demanded by Rosina, her success would have been complete. But much more is wanted for the adequate presentation of such a character. The deportment of Madame Monbelli is neither easy nor graceful, and, indeed, she seems to possess no qualifications whatever for the stage. That she excels as a concert singer was proved in the summer of 1869; and that she has maintained her position this year is entirely owing to her achievements in the concert-room—more particularly, it should be added, to the brilliant execution of "Una voce poco fa," in some passages of which it is difficult to recognise the composer, so profusely are they embellished. The fame Madame Monbelli had acquired through the medium of Rosina's famili r *cavatina* doubtless caused the manager of Drury Lane Theatre to select Rosina for her *début*; and "Una voce" made the one solitary impression of the evening. The second part essayed by Madame Monbelli rather helped to confirm than to modify the opinions induced by the first. Her lack of histrionic talent was perhaps even still more conspicuous in the half dreamy, half mischievous page of Beaumarchais and Mozart. Whoever advised her to attempt Cherubino gave her ill counsel. Nor is the music of *Le Nozze* so well suited to her voice as the music of *Il Barbiere*; and neither in "Non so piú cosa son" nor "Voi che sapete" did she appear to catch the spirit of the text. Madame Monbelli is the direct opposite to Madlle. Lucca, being just as coldly correct as Madlle. Lucca is impulsively incorrect. Neither gives the traditional readings; but their incapacity springs from very different sources. Perhaps the best thing Madame Monbelli did in the course of the season was the small part of Papagena, in *Il Flauto Magico*; into this she threw something like animation, and the duet between Papagena and Papageno (Mr. Santley) was listened to with satisfaction at each representation of Mozart's romantic opera.

Madlle. Mélanie Reboux, another of the new comers, is an artist of quite a different stamp. Although her face and figure do not lend themselves favourably to the illusion, it is to characters in which serious emotion has to be exhibited that Madlle. Reboux now most strongly inclines. This may surprise many who remember her, at Her Majesty's Theatre (in 1864), playing the small part of Vincinnette, in M. Gounod's *Mireille*, but who are ignorant that ambition has since directed her steps to a higher walk. We question whether the art, or the lady herself, has gained by the move. Madlle. Reboux has not yet succeeded, to become dramatic, and in a great degree succeeded, can no more justly be denied than that she reveals intelligence in all she does. On the other hand it is as little to be questioned that her voice, not naturally fitted for such work, has suffered though the exertions she must have used in compelling it to do what it was not made to do, still young, Madlle. Reboux gives us the idea of one who by constant and not always wisely directed labour has hopelessly impaired her physical resources. To give out the upper notes with force demands a painful effort on her part, and when obtained they are almost as frequently out of tune as the contrary. Madlle. Reboux was unfortunate in choosing such a character for her *début* as the heroine of *Faust*. All the first dramatic singers, all the most engaging artists of the day, from Tietjens, Miolan Carvalho and Désirée Artot, to Patti, Lucca, and Nilsson, besides others of lesser nots, have played Margaret in London. Madlle. Reboux equals none of those we have named, and surpasses few of those we have left unnamed; and indeed we can praise little or nothing in her performance beyond its intense and abiding earnestness. Charm it has none, either vocal or dramatic. Madlle. Reboux only played in two other operas—*Le Nozze di Figaro* and *Don Giovanni*. Her Countess Almaviva and her Donna Anna were much of a kin, distinguished by the same quality of earnestness, counterbalanced by a vocal inefficiency most detrimental in the one instance to "Dove sono," and in the other to "Or sai che l'indegno"—the precise tests by which the competency or incompetency of a representative of either character is tried.

Madlle. Pauline Lewitzky, a prepossessing stranger, with good credentials, is very young, and it is said that until her appearance at Drury Lane, in the *Oca del Cairo* of Mozart, she had never set foot on any stage. Her voice is a light soprano, agreeable in quality, but not at all powerful. Her engaging appearance and unobtrusive demeanour would alone suffice to exercise a certain attraction; but we are not prepared to say that she is destined at any time to reach a very high position. That Madlle. Lewitzky has talent, however, was proved by her undertaking important parts in two of the operas of Mozart, and coming forth from the ordeal with fairly earned applause. As a piece of acting her Zerlina is to be preferred to her Cherubino, neither (which, her extreme youth borne in mind, we are glad to record) being at all "demonstrative." On the other hand, she seems more at home in the music of Cherubino than in that of Zerlina; at any rate she sings the airs in the *Nozze* with much more confidence and proportionate effect. Madlle. Lewitzky, Russian by birth, is a pupil of M. Wartel, the same master who directed the riper studies of Madlle. Christine Nilsson. Last, not least, among the recently acquired *prime donne* is Madame Volpini, a very sprightly lady, with a clear and resonant soprano voice, who may also be remembered at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the same year as Madlle. Reboux, playing a small part and singing a pretty song ("Io sono pastore") in *Mireille*, that same unaccountably neglected opera by M. Gounod. Since 1864 Madame Volpini has been winning laurels abroad, more particularly at St. Petersburg, where she is reported, how truly we cannot say, to stand almost as well in public favour as Madame Adelina Patti herself. This is no affair of ours; but taking Madame Volpini as we find her, we confess our inability to discover qualities entitling her to such exceptional consideration. She is no doubt a lively, natural actress, and a thoroughly competent musician; but that she should have selected the part of Lady Enrichetta in Flotow's hackneied *Martha*, for her first appearance in London after an absence of six years, does not speak greatly in favour of her taste; it absolves us, however, from saying more than that she plays Martha much in the same way as every other practised actress plays Martha, and sings "Qui sola, vergin rosa," ("The Last Rose of Summer"), much in the same way as every other practised vocalist sings "Qui sola, vergin rosa." A far more legitimate test of Madame Volpini's capabilities was afforded by Susanna (*Nozze di Figaro*), in which piquant character she replaced Madame Sinico, and, what is more, surpassed Madame Sinico. Later in the season Madame Volpini rendered valuable aid by her impersonation of Filina in the *Mignon* of M. Ambroise Thomas. The remaining new acquisitions may be dismissed in a sentence. Signor Perotti, a young tenor, with an Italian name, made a tolerably good impression in the character of Faust, afterwards distinguishing himself more prominently as Erik, the Huntsman, in Herr Wagner's *Olandese Dannato*; the chief distinction earned by Signor Rinaldini, another and still younger tenor, was in a subordinate part belonging to the same opera; Signor Verger, a baryone from the Théâtre Italien, has done nothing particular to talk of; Signor Castelli, a bass, in several characters, and especially in Leporello, has with a good voice and considerable cleverness, declared himself one of those "*bouffe qui ne font pas rire*" who did not exactly hit the taste of a certain King of France; and Signor Raguer, barytone, has been more or less useful in minor parts, the most important being Giarno, in *Mignon*—of which opera, and of Madlle. Christine Nilsson's very remarkable performance in the character of the heroine we shall have by-and-by to speak.

To talk of M. Faure as a stranger, and to parade before our readers a history of his artistic claims, would be alike superfluous. Although he has been four years absent, he was as cordially welcomed on stepping forward in the well-known costume of Mephistopheles, as he had always been among us. M. Faure is now precisely what we remember him four years since—the "*gentilhomme par excellence*" of the operatic stage, with the voice sympathetic though trembling, broad vocal phrasing, studied declamation, and keen perception of dramatic colour, which need not again be described. Not merely M. Faure, however, but other topics of interest connected with the Italian Opera, Drury Lane, remain for consideration; and of these, or some of these, we hope to treat next week.—*Saturday Review*, July 30.

THE COURT OF ARCHES AND MR. BENNETT.

(*Spectator*, July 30.)

THE extreme High Churchmen have their hour of triumph. Mr. Bennett—without taking the trouble to appear before a Court of which he repudiates the jurisdiction—has come off scott-free from his prosecution. The Court of Arches, after having vainly endeavoured to avoid deciding on his orthodoxy—there was something almost piteous in the way in which Sir R. Phillimore, when the "letters of request" were first tendered to him, urged that "a matter of alleged heresy connected with some of the most awful mysteries of our religion" was "a case on which, of all others, the Bishop ought to exercise his jurisdiction"—being coerced by Privy Council into deciding, has decided in his favour. Not, indeed, that his position is a very secure one; one might rather say that, like Job, he has 'escaped with the skin of his teeth.' He is orthodox, but he was heretical. So long as in the second edition of his "Plea for Toleration" he spoke of "the real, actual, although supernatural presence in the elements of our churches," the Dean declares that his language was "in its plain meaning at variance with all the formularies of our Church on the subject, at variance with the language of the service of the Holy Communion, of the 28th Article, and of the Catechism;"—nay, he was setting forth a doctrine which, "to use the language of our Articles, 'overthroweth the nature of a sacrament' *even more than transubstantiation*." So, again, in saying "who myself adore and teach the people to adore the consecrated elements, believing Christ to be in them,—believing that under their veil is the Sacred Body and Blood of the Saviour," the Dean has no doubt that Mr. Bennett "contravened the plain meaning and clear intent of the formularies of the Church." But since in the third edition of the same pamphlet Mr. Bennett has substituted for the former words, "the real, actual presence of our Lord under the form of sacramental bread and wine upon the altars of our churches," and for the latter, "who myself adore, and teach the people to adore, Christ present in the elements under the form of bread and wine," the Dean holds that he has not exceeded the liberty allowed by law; and himself, moreover, avows the opinion that "the objective, real and real presence, or the spiritual real presence, *a presence external to the act of the communicant*," appears to him "to be the doctrine which the formularies of our Church, duly considered and construed so as to be harmonious, intended to maintain." Although Sir R. Phillimore expressly says, "I do not lay down this as a position of law, nor do I say that what is called the acceptionist doctrine is inadmissible," it is impossible to mistake the gravity of this avowal of opinion, extorted, as it were, from a reluctant Court by the promoters whom it baffles.

We do not wish to re-open here the interminable sacramentarian controversy. It is clear, indeed, that all image-worship might, according to Roman Catholic, Brahminic, Budhistic practice, be defended on grounds exactly similar to those adopted by the Dean of Arches in reference to the consecrated elements. The enlightened Roman Catholic, Brahmin, Budhist always protests that he does not worship the image itself. If Christ may be lawfully "adored," as present with a presence "external to the act" of the worshipper, "under the form of bread and wine," there is no reason why we should condemn the Brahmin as an idolater for worshipping one or other person of his Trimurti, as present in the shape of a stone or a piece of wood. Sir R. Phillimore does not seem to be aware of it, but the question whether there can or can not be a presence of God who is a Spirit, under a purely material, insentient form, external to the worshipper, goes really to the root of all worship, and has to be fought out, not on the Articles or Prescriptions of the Church of England, but upon the whole Bible, from Genesis to Revelation.

What, however, we are concerned with here is the legal bearing of the Dean's judgment. Mr. Mackonochie seems certainly now an ill-used man. He has been "admonished" not to do certain acts, which at all events now imply anything more or less than Mr. Bennett says in so many words, which are declared to be lawful ones. Is the "elevation of the elements," which Sir R. Phillimore pronounced to be unlawful in March, 1868, of necessity any more than a "teaching the people to adore Christ present in the elements under the form of bread and wine," such as Mr. Bennett lawfully avows? Why is the symbolic teaching to be deemed heretical, whilst the verbal teaching is declared orthodox? But the Privy Council, it will remembered, when they gave judgment in the Mackonochie case in November, 1868, and again in December, 1869, went further than the Dean of Arches, and altogether prohibited Mr. Mackonochie from kneeling or prostrating himself before the elements during the prayer of consecration. What, again, was such kneeling but a teaching by act what Mr. Bennett teaches in words?

It is difficult to believe that Sir R. Phillimore's judgment can stand on appeal. The reasoning applied by Sir R. Phillimore himself, and by Lord Cairns to ceremonial acts, applies surely to express words. If the ceremonies prescribed by the Rubric are not to be added to, no more can the rubric itself. Why if to the rubric which says that "no adoration is intended, or ought to be done, either unto the sacramental bread or wine, . . . or unto any corporal presence of Christ's natural flesh and blood," we append the Dean's gloss, "nevertheless, the people are to be taught to adore Christ, present in the elements under the form of bread and wine," this is as clear an addition to the words as the elevation of the elements, or bowing of the kneeling, is to the ceremonies. So the 28th Article of the Church is in reality added to when to its words "the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped," we have to annex the qualification, "nevertheless, the objective, actual and real presence of Christ in the elements under the form of bread and wine" and why not also "reserved, carried about, lifted up?"

We do not in thus writing in the least overlook the great and wholesome principle which underlies the Act of Uniformity, in spite of all its narrowness and tyrannousness of detail, in spite of all the wickedness which has been perpetrated under it—that wherever a man's opinion is the bond of Church fellowship,—that men who join in the same acts of worship may be truly united together, without affixing the same meaning to those acts,—and that therefore ceremonies are of greater moment than formulas. But there is also a danger not to be overlooked when ceremonies are rigidly preserved, and the door flung wide open to every kind of teaching. It may be that religious orthodoxy is altogether incapable of legal definition or maintenance; it may be that Courts of Arches, Committees of Privy Council, are unfit tribunals for such a purpose. We have never admired the spirit which prompted the prosecution in either Gorham's case, or Heath's case, or Mackonochie's case, viewing them and their congeners, one and all as the mere warfare of sectarians, the mere battle-fields of party hate. Looked upon merely as another signal defeat to sectarianism, the issue of the present case is one which in itself would rather